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THE FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE.

Louis Grelet sent back to France—A writ of Habeas Corpus issued but not served.

[illegible]

The circumstances of the alleged offences, as claimed by the prosecution, are briefly as follows: The Northern Railroad Company are a corporation in France, duly incorporated and controlling exclusive lines of railway in that empire. They have offices in Paris, and at night a watchman named Guerin was employed by them to sleep in those offices to guard them against robbers. Their capital is 400,000 shares, (livres,) of 500 francs each. The certificates of stock are divided into series, each series into — numbers, and, unlike ours, are payable to bearer, and thus are transferred by mere manual delivery, without the necessity of any transfer on the books of the Company. To those certificates are annexed two classes of coupons—one an interest coupon of four per cent., payable each year on the 1st of January—the other a dividend coupon for an amount contingent upon the earnings of the year, and which is payable on the 1st of July each year.

It has been the custom of the Company, as a matter of accommodation to its stockholders, to receive their certificates of stock for safe-keeping, and those certificates were deposited in a safe in the cellar, of which one of the chief Directors (Administrateurs) of the Company always retained a padlock key, without which none of the officers could open the safe. At each half year, when payments of interest or dividends accrued, each stockholder who retained his certificates of stock prepared a schedule or statement, (called by them a *Bordereau*,) describing the series, and number in series, of each of his shares, and the amount due, headed with his name and the date of presentation. Upon presenting this Bordereau at the Company's office, a receipt was given for it to the stockholder, postponing him to a future day for payment, and the clerk, taking this bordereau, placed it in a cover or envelope, (called by them a dossier.) These dossiers were numbered consecutively, and the dossier number was put on the bordereau inclosed in it, to identify and connect the two. The Company has a blank-book prepared for each semi-annual payment, in which there is a blank square, corresponding to the series and number of each share of stock, which book is called the *Livre de Passe*. And one of the clerks, taking each Bordereau, entered into each blank square of the Livre de Passe which corresponds to the series and number detailed on the bordereau, a reference to the number of the dossier under which payment of the interest and dividends upon those shares had been demanded. And the clerk draws with his pen a line under each number detailed in the bordereau, when the entry has been made from it into the corresponding blank square in the livre de passe. It is evident thus that if the Clerk, on taking up the dossier for examination should find that the squares in the livre de passe, which corresponded to the numbers on its bordereau, had been filled with figures referring to other dossiers, he would detect at once mistake or fraud; and by turning to the dossier referred to in this square could discover who had received the former payment. It is also evident that the lines under the numbers on the bordereau indicate that such an examination had been made, and that there had been found no mistake or fraud, and that the bordereau should be paid. The Company kept also another book in connection with the half yearly payments, called the book of registry of dossiers ("*Livre d' enregistrement de dossiers*.") In this, after payment was made of each bordereau, the Clerk entered the amount of the payment, the date, the name of the payee, and the number of the dossier inclosing the Bordereau. This entry occupied a line, and each entry was numbered consecutively, and these "order of registry numbers" were also put on the dossiers under the dossier number, from which they might vary greatly; as a stockholder who presented his Bordereau on the first day of payment of the interest, and who then would have it placed in a dossier, bearing a low number, might, from neglect or caprice not come for the payment of his interest for several months, and it would thus not be registered as paid in the Livre d'enregistrement, till after several thousand other dossiers. The Company relied on these two numbers of the dossier and of the order of Registry, both of which appeared on the dossier, to enable them to determine by their book when and to whom payment had been made and to what amount. By altering then the number of order of registry on a dossier to a later number, an officer of the Company could procure its insertion twice in the Company books as paid, and could thus cover a deficiency in the cash account to that extent.

The foregoing is the manner in which a stockholder who retained his own certificates would procure the payment of his coupons. As to those which were deposited for safe-keeping with the Company, the clerks made out the Bordereaux and dossiers, bringing up the certificates for that purpose from the safe in the cellar; and thus it happened that, for a few days at each half-yearly payment, these certificates were placed temporarily in the wooden desk (*armoire*) of the Cashier.

Mr. Robert was cashier up to May, 1856, when he died. Carpentier, who had been sub cashier, was thereupon made cashier, and Louis Grelet, who had been chief clerk in the department of the deposited certificates, was made sub cashier, but did not change his duties. Parot was not an employee of the Company, but was a stock-broker in Paris. In August, 1856, Carpentier fled. Before his flight was known to the Company, Louis Grelet fled also, and finally Parot fled, coming to America in company with Grelet, all under assumed names. After the flight of these parties, on examination it was discovered that 5,752 shares had been abstracted from the Company, and as the market value of the shares had risen from 400 francs to over 1,000 francs, it results that the loss was over a million of dollars. There were also found upon the armoire or desk occupied by Mr Robert, when cashier, lever marks indicating that it had been forced.

It is alleged that the accused, either as principals or accomplices, stole these shares by breaking this armorie, or by entering the large safe in the cellar with false keys; that the thefts were concealed by the fraud of marking Bordereaux in such manner as to induce the clerks to consider them duly registered, without examination, and by other frauds; and that thus double payments were made on these abstracted shares, first to the stockholder who had deposited them, and secondly, to the persons to whom they had been sold or pledged by the accused. Parot is charged with being the chief agent in selling or pledging the stolen shares, for which his occupation of broker gave him peculiar facilities. It is also alleged that, in two instances, Carpentier and Grelet falsely altered dossiers in cases where the shares had not been abstracted, to cover up a deficiency in the cash account, or to take from the cash account a sum equal to that demanded by the Bordereaux inclosed in these dossiers.

Charles Carpentier has plead guilty to the charge, and has voluntarily returned to France. Under the act of 1848, it then becomes my duty to determine whether, upon the hearing, there is such evidence of criminality on the part of the accused, in crimes provided for by our treaties with France, as would warrant their commitment for trial under our laws if the crimes had been committed here. (Act 1848, sec. 1; Treaty of 1843, art. 1, proviso.)

A preliminary objection is raised on the part of the defence that the prisoners have not been *accusés* under the laws of France, and therefore are not the subjects of extradition. The word *accusé* has in its popular use the same signification as our word "accused" or "charged," but in criminal proceedings it has acquired in the law a technical sense analogous to "indicted" in our law. It is only after proceedings instituted against a suspected person, having been commenced before the Judge d'Instruction, have been carried thence before the "Chambre de Conseil," and thence to the "Chambre de Mise en Accusation," that he is called "*accusé*;" in all the previous stages of the proceedings he is called "inculpé," or "prévenu." (Code d'Instruction Criminelle Courts 127, 128, 218, 231. Dictionaire de l'Academie.)

But this objection is based on the erroneous idea that the treaty has employed technical terms instead of popular language. The rule of interpretation, on the contrary, is that the words of a treaty are to be taken in their common and popular signification, unless some other meaning must necessarily be given to carry out the intent of the parties. (Phil. Int. Law vol. 2, p. 22.)

The English side of the treaty uses indifferently the words "accuse" or "charged" as equivalents to "accuse," and it would appear improbable that a technical term should be used in the French translation, and a popular term in the English. Such an interpretation would preclude entire reciprocity in the action of the treaty. If it were necessary that all these preliminary steps should be taken in France before a demand could be made for a fugitive from that country, while the United States could demand a fugitive from this country on a mere complaint before a magistrate. This objection was discussed and decided in Metzger's case, (5 Leg. Obs., p. 84,) and the authority of that decision concurs with the reasons above stated in leading me to the conclusion that the objection cannot be sustained.

The first question, then, to be determined is, What are the crimes provided for by the treaties with France? As to the treaty of 1843 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 8, p. 580) there seems to be no difference of opinion. The crime of forgery and the accompanying crime of "faux," when punishable with a "peine infamante," fall clearly within its provisions. There is, however, much uncertainty as to the proper construction of the article added to this treaty by the Convention of 1845 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 8, p. 617), and different views have been urged, with great earnestness, by the prosecution and defence, as to the classes of offences for which it provides. This uncertainty results from the circumstance that the latter clauses of the English and French articles of 1845 are not translations or renderings equivalent of each other—but in each are employed terms and phrases for which no equivalents can be found in the other. We are bound to consider that each meant to express and convey exactly the same idea as the other; but as those who framed the treaty have not adopted similar modes of expression in each, it introduces a difficulty in ascertaining with precision what was the agreement between the contracting parties.

The rule of construction in such cases is well settled, that if possible the whole is to be reconciled and effect given to every clause (U. S. vs. Percheman, 7 Pet. 88); and there does not seem to me to be any discrepancy between the articles in the two languages that cannot be fairly and rightfully adjusted under this rule.

The English article provides that there shall be added to the crimes before provided for, under the treaty of 1843, robbery (defining it) and burglary (defining it) and the corresponding crimes included under the French law in the words "*Vols qualifiés crimes*." The grammatical construction of the sentence is simple and unambiguous; there are no other words to which "corresponding" can refer than robbery and burglary. There are no other words with which it can serve to connect the word "crimes;" and this second clause, if fully written out according to grammatical rules, would read: "And the crimes corresponding to robbery and burglary, which are included under the French law, in the words '*vols qualifiés crimes*.'" I am at a loss for any reason to distort the sentence from its proper and grammatical construction, or to interpolate into it words which the parties have not themselves employed. Moreover, when we consider that robbery and burglary are technical English terms, which cannot be translated into French except by paraphrase, and which have no equivalent words in the French penal code, and that this article in English is meant to be entire in itself, independently of the French article, and to provide for crimes committed in France, and to enable French magistrates to specify under it what crimes they charge to have been committed, (Code Penal, Art. 1, and 379 et seq.,) it seems to be the proper construction of the article that its second clause is intended to provide for crimes committed in France, describing them as those crimes which correspond to robbery and burglary as previously defined, and which fall in the French law under the general classification of "thefts defined as crimes," that is thefts punishable "d' une peine afflictive, ou infamante." The view is strengthened by the consideration that robbery and burglary are each of them such crimes as are included in the French law under the description of "thefts defined as crimes;" their corresponding crimes than would be found in the French law under that description. But if it had been intended to stipulate that all "vols qualifiés crimes" should be the objects of the Treaty, why are only two of the entire class enumerated, and why are they thus carefully defined, and why was not the article made to provide for ALL OTHER crimes included under "vols qualifiés crimes," which would appear to be the only mode of expression that would mark such an intention? This appears, then, to be the proper construction of the English article, even if it stood alone; but when we examine the French article in connection with it this seems the only construction whereby the two can be reconciled and made to stand together. The first part of the French article is an exact translation of the first part of the English, retaining the words robbery and burglary, as not susceptible of being rendered into French, and translating faithfully their definitions as contained in the English article. Then the French article in its latter clause gives a paraphrase of those definitions in such terms as are employed in their code penal, and are familiar to the French lawyers. The words "*vols qualifiés crimes*" which are inserted in the English article, do not appear at all. I am, therefore, of opinion that under the additional article of 1845 the crimes of robbery and burglary, as specifically defined in that article are the only crimes intended to be added to the list enumerated in the original treaty. It may be true that there are other crimes equally heinous and equally *dangerous to the interests of society* which have been left unprovided for; yet that will not authorize *the extension of the treaty beyond its just limits*, any more than would the heinous nature of the crime of robbery have authorized its being construed within the covenants of the treaty of 1843, before the article of 1845 was added.

I proceed then to examine the charge of forgery, (faux,) as made against Louis Grelet. It appears that the Marquis de Leutilhac had 240 shares on deposit with the Company—that the dossiers for these shares of January, 1855, (ex. 49,) is in the handwriting of Louis Grelet, and incloses the Bordereau of the Marquis (ex. 48)—that on that Bordereau are drawn lines purporting that this Bordereau had been duly entered in the Livre de Passe, while, in truth, it had not been thus entered—and that this might operate to the injury of the Company by enabling any party holding coupons of the same shares to draw another dividend; or, if that other dividend had been drawn, would, by concealing the fact, facilitate the repetition of the fraud on the succeeding year. The deposition of the Marquis Dalon, and the confessions of Louis Grelet to Melin, show that Louis Grelet, in November, 1855, had abstracted these 240 shares of the Marquis de De Lutilhac, and had employed a broker named Assolant to raise money upon them by their deposit, in pledge, with the Bank of France.

I consider this evidence sufficient to charge Louis Grelet with the making, or causing to be made, these false marks on the Bordereau to the injury or possible injury of the Company.

It is also in proof that two dossiers, one of Mr. Mercier (Ex. 78,) one of Mr. Maugrane (Ex. 39, were altered in their dossier numbers, and in that of Mr. Maugrane in its date; that they were entered twice in the Livre d'Enregistrement of dossiers—once under other numbers. That such an alteration would serve to conceal an abstraction of cash to the amount of the dividends payable by the Bordereaux in those dossiers; that Grelet was in a situation to have made those alterations; that Carpentier was in a situation to have taken the money, and that Grelet and Carpentier fled in such manner as to indicate a consciousness of guilt. I consider these circumstances sufficient to charge Louis Grelet with the alteration of these two dossiers by erasures and insertion of new numbers, and of a new date in the Maugrane dossier.

The question that remains to be considered on this branch of the case is, whether the Bordereau and dossiers are papers wherein forgery can be committed. I am of opinion that they are—under the Common Law, the matter seems free from doubt; the best treatises on Criminal Law speak in terms without limitation, of *all* writings by the fabrication or alteration of which injury, or possible injury—may happen to another as the subjects of forgery. (East's P. C. Vol. 2, Cap 19, Sec. 47. Russ on Cr. B. 4, Cap 27, Sec. 2. Wharton's Am. Cr. Law. Lit. forgery B. 1, R. S. of New-York, Vol. 2, Part 4, Cap 1, Sec. 3, Art. 3, Sec. 33. Com. vs. Ayer, 3 Cush. R.—136—R. vs. Ward, 2 L. Raym, 1,461. Reg vs. Boult, 2 Car. & K. 604—Ames Case, 2 Greenl. R., 365. Carl vs. Chandler—Thacher's Crim. Cases, 183. Van Horne vs. State, 5 Ark. R., 350. U. S. vs. Turner, 7 Pet. R., 132.)

Under the French law there appears to be more doubt; yet I should be reluctant to determine a doubtful question of foreign law in such manner as to prevent its adjudication by the tribunals of that country, where alone it can be duly and properly decided; the more so where the point is purely technical and the rule of the common law is clear. But even under the French law there is such a case made out, that I should feel it to be my duty, as an examining Magistrate in that country, to commit the accused, and to send the matter before the higher Court for investigation. The Mandat d'Arrêt of December 21, 1856, (Ex. 88,) is for a Faux in "Ecriture de Commerce." I must infer that these papers were the subjects of the charge, as none others have been produced. And the opinion of the French *Juge d' Instruction* on a question of French law is entitled to great respect. If he has deemed these papers "*Ecritures de Commerce*," it would be prudent in me to treat with consideration his judgment on this point. And there is great force in the argument that the Company being a commercial association, its papers incident to the transaction of its business and the payment of its moneys are commercial papers. But if these are not "*Ecritures de Commerce*," they would certainly seem to be "*ecritures privées*." They fall within the popular meaning of these words; and the ingenuity and research of the counsel for the defence have not succeeded in pointing out any section of the Code which requires that the words shall be taken in any different or technical sense.

I conclude, then, that Louis Grelet is properly charged with the crime of forgery, and that the evidence shows a reasonable ground of suspecting him of being guilty of that crime. The crime of burglary is defined in the treaty. We need not, therefore, search the books to learn its signification; its essentials, as named in the treaty, are, (1) breaking (2) in the night time (3) in the mansion house (*maison habitée*) of another, (4) with *felonious intent*.

There is evidence before me to warrant the inference that Grelet, with felonious intent, in the night time, entered the offices of the Railroad Company, and broke open, or aided in breaking open, an armoire or desk in those offices, and abstracted shares from the desk by these means.

The fact that shares have been stolen is testified to by Messrs. Dalon and Dalaloque, and confessed by Louis Grelet to Melin Tissandier and Matthiessen. It was proved that the desk bore marks of violence. Grelet admitted to Tissandier and Matthiessen that Guerin had broken open the desk, and he had followed him. This method of stealing having been proved, if the accused desired to establish that he had not resorted to it, but he employed other means, the burden of proving this devolved on him, and he has failed to furnish such proof. The circumstances that Mr. Robert lived till May, 1856, that Carpentier and Grelet were only subordinates up to that date, and that most, if not all the thefts were committed prior to that date, render more certain the inference that these thefts were committed in the night and under the circumstances above-mentioned.

But there is one essential of the crime of burglary which this evidence fails to establish, namely, that the place was a mansion house (*maison habitée*). These offices were used by the Company solely for the transaction of their business, and at night Guerin, an employee, slept there *to watch*; it was not his dwelling in any other sense than that, and has been clearly held not to render it a mansion house. (Russ. C. Vol. 2. Cap. 15 sections 2, 3, 21. Brown's case. R. 2 vs. Smith, section 15, Fuller's case. Whart. Am. Cr. Law. Tit. Burglary, B 3, Flanagan's case. Russ and Ry., 187. If the crime do not amount to burglary within our law, then, under the treaty, the accused cannot be delivered up, whatever might be the French law on the subject. (Proviso to Art. 1 of Treaty of 1843.) But the same doctrine in regard to a *maison habitée* seems to be held in France. Code Penal, Art. 390. *Journal des Palais*, vol. 12, p. 1,002, No. 807. Sirey, Jan. 9, 1894, p. 371.

This seemed clear in the mind of the prosecuting officers in France, for the mandat d'arrêt, in specifying the offences with which Louis Grelet is charged, uses the following language (Ex. 21, mandat d'arrêt, Nov. 4, 1856:) "Prévenu d'avoir à Paris dans le courant de las présente année et des années précédentes soustrait frauduleusement conjointement avec les Nés Carpentier et Guérin, *la nuit, à l'aide de fausses clés et d'effractions*, un certain nombre d'actions de la Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Nord *dans les bureaux* et au préjudice de la dite Compagnie dont ils étaient les employés salariés."

While thus the officer who framed the warrant has specified the aggravating circumstances of the crimes charged with great particularity, as he is required to do by the marginal note of the warrant. "Bren specifier le crime ou delit dont ils sont prévenus," and by the Code d'Instruction, Art. 65, he has not charged that the offence was committed in a maison habitée. The French Code also requires that the warrant of arrest shall specify the articles of the Code Penal under which the crime falls (Code d'Instruction, Art. 96,) and in compliance with that law, this warrant of arrest cites Articles 386 and 384 of the Code Penal as defining the offences charged, which are articles providing for the case when the house is not inhabited.

On the ground, therefore, that he is not charged in France with having broken into a dwelling-house; that the nature of the charge shows the understanding of the prosecution as to the nature of the offence; that the cases in France support the same view, and that our adjudged cases in conformity with it are, I am of opinion that there is not any charge against Louis Grelet sustained by proper evidence to warrant his commitment for trial to answer for the crime of burglary.

We come next to consider the case of Auguste Parot. There was no charge made in France against him of complicity in the forgery. No one there seems to have entertained the opinion that he was implicated in that crime. [illegible] hold Grelet accountable. His intimacy with Grelet in Paris, his flight with him under an assumed name, his having in his portfolio fifty-four coupons of railroad shares [illegible] point to him directly as an accomplice of Grelet in the thefts, and as a guilty instrument in disposing of the stolen shares; but as thefts do not come under the definition of burglary, it follows that Parot has not been guilty of that crime. I am therefore of opinion that Auguste Parot has not committed any crime that falls within the provisions of our treaties with France.

There is no evidence before me sufficient to charge Edouard David with any grave offence. The evidence against him consists solely of a letter alleged to have been written to him by Parot, in which he refers to having deposited some shares of the Railroad Company in the Bank of Parot, and asks what he shall answer if interrogated about the matter. This would only show that he had acted blindly as a tool of Parot in making this deposit, not knowing what object Parot had in using him. It was weak, but certainly not criminal, to let his friendship for, and trust in, Parot lead him thus far; but the fact that two years ago he came to this country, and lived here in destitution, resorting to every shift to earn a livelihood, that in his letter he asks, as a favor from Parot, a small loan; when, if he had been a *guilty* associate, or had even possessed knowledge of the commission of the crime, his conduct and tone would have been far different, taken in connection with the fact that when Parot and Grelet were arrested in New-York David went openly to visit them, and [illegible] to them, when flight or avoidance would have been the natural recourse of a guilty man, satisfies my judgment that David is innocent of the charge.

[illegible] my conclusion is, and I do so report, that there is sufficient evidence that Louis Grelet has been guilty in France of the crime of forgery (Faux, to which is affixed a peine infamante) to warrant his commitment for trial under our laws; that there is no sufficient evidence, that either Auguste Parot, or Edward David, have committed in France any crime provided for by our treaties with that nation, to warrant their commitment for trial under our laws. All which is respectfully submitted. Dated New-York, May 29, 1857.

GEO. F. BETTS, Commissioner, &c.

A Notable Walking Match for $1,000—Mickey Free walks 85 hours and wins over Charles Trainor.

About a month ago some of the leading sporting men of this City got up a walking match between the two widely-known walking champions, MICKEY FREE and CHARLES TRAINOR. The match was for $1,000 a side; the one that gave out first, went to sleep, sat down, or tumbled off the plank, to lose the money. The place selected for the match was a hall in Ninth-Avenue. A platform forty feet long and five feet wide was constructed along the hall. A partition ran through the centre of this platform, leaving for each contestant a plank of thirty inches width.

The walking commenced last Monday night at 7 o'clock, and was kept up till 8 A. M. last Friday—eighty-five hours in all—when TRAINOR jumped off the plank, and MICKEY FREE was declared victor. Hosts of sports visited the hall during the continuance of the match, and many bets were made and lost upon the result. During the last three hours that TRAINOR kept on the plank he was completely out of his head, and did not know where he was. He would walk a few steps, then jump up and down and laugh out violently. Finally, in one of his crazy jumps, he leaped off the plank and was declared the loser. MICKEY, too, was nearly crazy—at least so he confessed since. The contracted hall and low ceiling with the dense crowd in constant attendance, kept the air exceedingly impure and made it more trying for the contestants than it otherwise would have been.

MICKEY FREE is an Irishman, 28 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and weighing 128 pounds. He was dressed in cotton flannel drawers and undershirt, striped Nankin pants extending to the knees, white woolen stockings, large heavy shoes, and a jockey cap. MICKEY has been the champion of several walking matches. He walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, in 1858, in Jersey City. At the Zoological Garden, in Dublin, he walked 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours.

CHARLES TRAINOR is an Englishman, 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 140 pounds. Over white flannel drawers and undershirt he wore short pants of a light blue, fringed with green, and Scottish plaid pants, heavy shoes, with several cuts to let the air in. He has lately walked in two matches in California, in both of which he came off victor. His last walk was 115 consecutive hours against time.

SMALL-POX AT QUARANTINE.—The ship *Navigator*, Captain BUCKHOLD, from Antwerp, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday last, bringing 200 passengers, seven of whom were sick with malignant small-pox. The vessel and passengers will be detained at Quarantine till the period for the appearance of new cases shall have passed. In the meantime the passengers will all be vaccinated, and the vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and otherwise cleansed. It is reported that small-pox prevails at many of the European ports, and the report is probably true from the frequent importation of cases lately.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Survey of the Atrato Ship-Canal Route—Condition of the Treasury—Gen. Walker to Visit Washington, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, is charged with the survey of Kelly's Atrato Ship-Canal route. Two Army officers are to be added to the expedition. It is understood that KENNISH is to act as guide.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Surgeon CALDWELL, attached to the ship *Independence*, under date Panama Bay, May 8, has unofficially advised the Navy Department that he has been informed there is a practicable route for a ship canal from Gulf San Miguel, Rio Savana, to Puerto del Principe, a few miles above which place the tide ebbs, thence about north by east over a low ground to Caledonia Bay or a little north of it; that the whole country is low, well wooded and watered, and abounds in game, and that a small party can cross from the Savana to the Atlantic ocean and return, making a path or road as they go, in less than ten days, without fear of the Indians or disease. Dr. CALDWELL, having obtained leave of Commodore MERVINE, hastily explored the route and reports the summit level on the route from Principe northerly to the Atlantic, and that is within eight miles of the Savana, and would not prove insuperable to engineering skill in constructing a ship canal.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is nearly twenty-three millions, of which at New-York there is over eleven millions, at New-Orleans three millions, at Philadelphia two millions, and at the Branch Mint in San Francisco one million and a half.

General WALKER has telegraphed from New-Orleans that he will be in Washington as soon as possible.

The Army Medical Board, recently convened at New-York, have reported to the War Department that the following were found qualified for appointment to the Medical Staff:—ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW, of Maryland; JOSEPH C. BAILEY, of Pennsylvania; J. COOPER MCKEE, of New-York; KIERLY RYLAND, of Missouri; and WM. A. CARSWELL, of South Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31, 1857.

Orders will be given at once by the Secretary of the Navy, for the building of the five additional screw propeller steam sloops-of-war, for which an appropriation of one million was made at the last Congress. Three of the sloops will probably be built at the Navy Yards of Washington, Philadelphia and New-York, respectively. The other two will be given to ship-builders of merchant vessels, as the act provides that they shall be built by contract, or otherwise. Mr. WEBB, of New-York, will, it is thought, receive an order for one.

Great opposition is made by the architects and engineers at the Navy Yards to giving contracts to outside merchantmen shipbuilders, on the plea that they cannot build ships-of-war with the same advantage or knowledge of the wants and requirements of the service. This is all bosh, and the Secretary is determined to act independently of the advice of the old decrepid officers of the Bureaus, who have already too long hampered the service.

There is also a great demand for small vessels of war, and an appropriation will be asked for them at the next session.

Mr. CROSWELL, of the Aspinwall Mail Steamship Line, had a long interview with the Secretary of the Navy yesterday, concerning the Pacific Mail contract. The article in the *States*, exposing the impositions of the Panama Steamship Company, has created a great beat with that Company, which has produced stew, and CROSWELL is here to make explanations and put the best face on matters.

The Postmaster-General is said to be giving his attention to schedules for carrying the mail to the Pacific by the Tehuantepec route, and the contract will be given to the Tehuantepec Company in case of any interruption with the Panama Company, or difficulty with New-Granada.

It is not thought improbable by many, that our difficulties in Central America may yet lead to an open rupture with England, as it is believed the Administration is in favor of carrying out the Monroe doctrine, and will not permit England to hold territory on this continent. With Russia for our ally on the one side, and Brother Jonathan on the other, we need have no fears of the combination of England and France.

One thing is certain that our foreign relations are such at present as to warrant the increase of our Navy. It is to be hoped, also, that the Secretary will institute additional Courts, so that all the suspended officers may meet with speedy trials, and the Navy be restored once more to a healthy and pristine state of purity and activity. There are now but four Courts established, and the trials proceed very slowly. With two additional Courts all the officers could be tried before next December, so that the action of Congress in confirming the restored officers could be had at once. The country and requirements of the service demand the establishment of additional Courts at once. There is no weight in the argument that officers cannot be spared from other duties to serve on these Courts of Inquiry. It is very easy to take the commanders and other executive officers from the different Navy-yards, and let the officer next in rank act for them, until these trials are ended. They are now most important to the country, especially at this critical time, when, if a rupture should take place, the greatest embarrassments and confusion would arise from the present dislocated state of our Navy.

A dispatch has been received here from Governor ROBT. J. WALKER, who was on his way from Fort Leavenworth. The news he was constantly receiving from Kansas was of the most cheering and flattering character.

There was an unusual large attendance at the music in the President's grounds yesterday evening. The weather had been so rainy during the previous week that no music was had, and consequently, yesterday, all the bright and blooming beauty of our city turned out in force. The President seemed to enjoy the scene very much, as he is famous for his gallantry and courtesy. He is now looking remarkably well, and says he never enjoyed better health.

UNO.

The Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1857.

The Minnesota Legislature adjourned on the 25th inst. The principal business done during the session has been the incorporation of railroads and new counties.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention will take place on the first of June.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 31.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned, *sine die*, on Saturday evening.

Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BARK MEDINA, OF WATERFORD.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 30.

The steamer *Saguenay*, on her first trip to the River du Loup, ran into the bark *Medina*, of Waterford, 30 miles below this city, striking her amidships. She sunk in 10 minutes. No lives were lost. The bow of the *Saguenay* was knocked in, but she ran ashore, sustaining no other damage.

THE SCHOONER CAROLINE ASHORE.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 30, 1857.

The schooner *Caroline* from this port for Montreal, with flour, went ashore on Duck Island on Wednesday night, in a fog. Seven hundred barrels of flour were thrown overboard.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker at Lecompton—Arrest of Gen. Lane—The Apportionment of the Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Thursday, May 28, via JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Saturday, May 30, 1857.

Gov. WALKER arrived here Monday. He makes no speeches to the Squatters, but gives them wine and whisky paid for by the City Government.

Gen. LANE was arrested on Tuesday, for assault and battery, with intent to kill—an old affair. He made a political speech in the evening, to 1,500 persons.

CHARLES FAGOTTY, the murderer of HOPPE, last Summer, is in prison, and in chains, awaiting trial, which commences on Monday. Judge LECOMPTE refused to admit him to bail.

SIGMA.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Thursday, May 28.

Governor WALKER arrived in Lecompton yesterday. He was received very quietly. He read his inaugural. It was a long paper, and declares that the Territorial laws shall be enforced. It criticises the action of the Free-State men, and declares that the position taken shall be maintained by the whole force of the Government.

A Convention was held here to nominate candidates for Constitutional Delegate and Surveyor-General. CALHOUN JONES, of the *Union*, and a man named BOLLING—alleged Pro Slavery—were nominated.

Gov. WALKER passed through Lawrence on his way here, and assured the people there that everything should be fair.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 30.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Democrat* says the apportionment will disfranchise one-half of Kansas, and that only twenty out of forty counties will be represented in the Convention. Some counties, where no census has been taken, are allowed a representation on the list of voters on the old election books, and other counties have written to acting Governor STANTON for election precincts. He replied that he could do nothing, there being no law to supply the omission.

A card has been published, signed by 63 prominent persons, urging the State Legislature to reassemble on the 9th of June and complete the State organization.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Gen. HARNEY arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 18th inst. Col. JOHNSON, with a strong command, started yesterday to run the southern boundary line of Kansas. Major SEDGWICK, I understand, with a portion of the cavalry regiment, will leave to-morrow for the Cheyenne country *via* the Arkansas River. Col. SUMNER, with another portion of this regiment, is expected to leave on the 20th for Fort Laramie. Their movements are directed against the Cheyenne Indians, who inhabit the country along the foot of the mountains between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers, and who, during the past year, have been committing many murders and outrages.

Acting Governor STANTON's proclamation is issued, giving the result of the Census, as follows:

Dis.	Counties.	Number legal voters.	Whole population.
1	Doniphan	1,0[illegible]	4,190
2	Brown	[illegible]	No returns
2	Nemaha	140	519
3	Atchison	804	2,807
4	Leavenworth	1,8[illegible]	5,5[illegible]
5	Jefferson	[illegible]	No returns
6	Calhoun	291	385
7	Marshall	[illegible]	415
8	Riley	2[illegible]	No returns
8	Pottawatomie	200	No returns
9	Johnson	4[illegible]	890
10	Douglas	1,318	3,7[illegible]
11	Shawnee	288	——
11	Richardson	No returns	——
11	Davis	No returns	——
12	Lykens	4[illegible]	1,[illegible]
13	——	No returns	——
14	——	No returns	——
15	——	No returns	——
16	Lion	418	1,881
17	——	No returns	——
18	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn, and Allen	646	2,6[illegible]
	Total	9,251	

European Intelligence and Telegraphic Discourtesy.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 31.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamship *Canadian* is due at Quebec with Liverpool dates of May 20—four days later. The Canadian lines were on Saturday requested to open on Sunday evening, but the Telegraph Company, which enjoys a monopoly of the wires in that Province, refused to comply with the request of the Agent of the Press, notwithstanding his offer to pay the operators extra for their services. The morning press of the whole country will therefore, perhaps, be deprived of important European news for twenty-four hours because of the absence of a spirit of accommodation on the part of the managers of the Canadian lines.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 30, 1857.

EIGHTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HASTINGS, of Rochester, N. Y., made a speech on Slavery, which called out an expression of thanks from Mr. ROSS, of Tennessee.

Mr. CORWINE, of California, read burlesque resolutions representing the extreme Southern view of Slavery.

Mr. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, spoke ably on the same question.

NINTH DAY.

Mr. SEELYE, of New-York, replied to Mr. DICKERSON's speech.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was received.

Adjourned to Monday.

Erie Canal Matters.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

A break occurred on the Erie Canal, at MAYNER's, yesterday. The water was partially drawn off, and the break repaired.

The rumors that the culvert at Counterport had again given away, are probably without foundation.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 29.

The propeller *City of Madison*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here this morning with the first goods by the Erie Canal this season.

The Mayoralty of Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 30.

The third trial to elect a Mayor, yesterday, resulted in no choice being made. STEPHEN T. OLNEY received 1,689 votes; HENRY J. BURROUGHS, 1,446; THOMAS A. DOYLE, 441. There were 117 scattering votes.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Texan advices state that Gen. TWIGGS arrived at San Antonio on the 14th inst.

The crops in the interior of Texas looked very promising.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

The New-Orleans mail of the 25th inst. is to hand, but the newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending May 29 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$175,331	Hides and Skins	$69,856
Iron and Steel	60,115	Wool	101,307
Earthenware	26,458	Madder	30,208
Tin Plates	25,699	Lemons and Oranges	28,588
Sheathing Metal	20,147	Copper in Bars	30,666
Fish and Fish-Oil	25,101	Other Articles	225,816
Sugar	165,670	Total	$1,173,373
Molasses	111,713		

The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856 amounted to ... 737,208

Increase in 1857 ... $636,164

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 29.

Sales of COTTON to-day 260 bales. Market [illegible] Sales of the week, 4,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 3,000 bales. Prices have advanced on the week 1/8c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON continues firm this week, with small sales. WOOL [illegible] Sales of the week, 25,100 [illegible] PRINTING CLOTHS [illegible]

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN OHIO.

[illegible]

Our readers are aware that recently an attempt was made by United States Deputy Marshals and Kentuckians, to arrest at a place in Champaign County [illegible]

[illegible]

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHURCHILL AND ELLIOTT LIBERATED ON BAIL—THE OTHER [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

The United States Deputy Marshal CHURCHILL and his assistants were brought before Justice CHRISTIE, at Springfield, this morning.

Messrs. ELLIOTT and CHURCHILL were arraigned on two charges—one for assaulting Deputy Sheriff COMPTON, and the other for assaulting [illegible] with intent to murder.

Messrs. CHURCHILL and ELLIOTT asked, through their counsel, that the amount of bail be fixed for their appearance at the next term of the Common Pleas. Their bail was then fixed at $[illegible] each on both charges. The balance of the party, eight in number, were required to give bail in the sum of $10,000, and refusing to do so were all committed to jail.

THE NEWBURG MYSTERY.—This mystery is in a fair way to find a solution. The corpse proves to be that of a rather disreputable woman, one CATHARINE ASHBELL, born in New-Brunswick, and married in 1850 to a French negro, resident in Lowell, Mass., named THOMAS BROWN. BROWN has been taken to Newburg, and has identified the body, besides producing a daguerreotype of his missing wife, which resembles the deceased. She has several times absented herself from her husband, and visited this City, where she has lived with notorious characters and pursued a vicious life. BROWN appears to be afraid that these characters will seek his life on account of his disclosures. The Newburg *News* of Saturday says:

"It is not strange that there should be some differences of opinion in regard to BROWN's testimony and conclusions as to the identity of the body with that of his wife. The recollection of the Sarah Bloom affair makes people cautious in making up a judgment. His story is certainly clear and consistent, throughout, and there are several corroborating outside circumstances. Mr. S. L. CHASE, a merchant of Boston, who was called on by both the Coroner and the Sheriff, said he had known BROWN for a number of years—that he had kept a clothing store opposite his own place of business—and had a 'pretty little white woman' for a wife. She had come to his shop as a sewing girl and after a time he married her. Mr. CHASE's account of their subsequent career corresponds with BROWN's statements. His evidence too in regard to the larceny trial in New-York is fully corroborated. So far all is straight enough. Whether he is right as to his conclusion that the murdered woman was really his wife, of course requires more legal proof than has yet been given. We must take for granted that the Coroner knows what he is about, but it strikes us that the sooner he obtains the necessary witnesses the better. The body is rapidly decaying beyond the possibility of recognition. Still, there are several facts which give consistency to BROWN's conclusions. His descriptions of the body before he arrived here correspond very exactly. The daguerreotype is thought to show a marked likeness to the murdered woman, but in that a mistake might easily be made. The breastpin found near the body, when subjected to the glass, shows on its back the initials C A rudely scratched with a pin. These were the initials of BROWN's wife before her marriage, and by which he says she was on trial in New-York. BROWN says he never saw the pin before."

CHURCH's "Falls of Niagara" started for Europe last week by the *Asia*.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Lord Palmerston on the New Granadian [illegible]—British Consul at Baltimore—[illegible] for vacant Consulships—[illegible]—American Consuls in Siberia—Disaffection in the British Indian Army—Parliamentary [illegible], &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, May 15th, 1857.

As the season advances political stagnation deepens, [illegible] of excitement in the present [illegible] must have a blow-up somewhere [illegible] somebody. [illegible] speech on Tuesday, in reference to the New [illegible] Lord [illegible]. It has taken every-[illegible] with con-[illegible] of nothing at all. [illegible] purpose of being [illegible]. According to the [illegible] Mr. Weld, the well-[illegible] at Charing Cross, and whose [illegible] of Central America [illegible] to materially from [illegible] in the United States, asked, obviously [illegible] whether it was true [illegible] or had been sent to [illegible] for the protection of [illegible]. A simple yes or no, or [illegible] would have sufficed to give an [illegible] as the case might be, was all [illegible] called for. But much to the [illegible] of everybody, the noble Lord, suddenly [illegible] of all the [illegible] of red tapery, and [illegible] of official reserve, went [illegible] at Panama, censured the [illegible] not only for their bad acts towards [illegible] but for their bad pecuniary faith [illegible] other nations, of course meaning England, [illegible] and future intentions of the [illegible] and said that, for his part, he would [illegible] your Liverpool Consul, but the [illegible] a Village, and the same thing [illegible]. The rules of the House [illegible] observation being made by any other [illegible] no question under discussion; [illegible] in the middle of full [illegible] if a word would have been said [illegible] except by the panegyrical parrots of the [illegible] whose function it is to cuckoo every [illegible] with exaggerated emphasis.

[illegible] Even DISRAELI, [illegible] are forever arched in supercil-[illegible] wondering pity of everybody and everything, condescended to look somewhat startled, [illegible] over to his deaf neighbor, Sir E. L. [illegible] LYTTON, said, or is said to have said, but as [illegible] there was no great difficulty in over-[illegible] "Why PALMERSTON has turn-[illegible]." Although the House rose before [illegible] time, as it has done almost every day since [illegible] there being really nothing to [illegible] PALMERSTON allowing nothing to be [illegible] a syllable appeared next morning in the [illegible]. The editors had not received what the Cheva-[illegible] would call the *mot d'ordre* in time, and [illegible].

[illegible] however, instructions seem to have [illegible] and accordingly, the *Post*, the Pre-[illegible] which had always been prominent [illegible] and American spirit, and has done a vast deal in encouraging the belief that PALMERSTON, however [illegible] was immutable in his [illegible] came out with a first [illegible] with most exemplary [illegible] declaring that BU-[illegible] were anything but aggressive indi-[illegible] Railway was the most im-[illegible] in the world, and that all the world [illegible] interest in the security of those trav-[illegible] there was the greatest necessity for backing [illegible] action of the United States. In short, the [illegible] of Lord NAPIER, who has taken his friends [illegible] by surprise, for he never got credit for having half so much in him as has now come out, [illegible] of the NAPIER blood, the votaries of the [illegible] "race" always believed that, faithful to the [illegible] would be "ready, ay, ready," [illegible] the opportunity might arise.

[illegible] speaking of Isthmus matters, it may not be [illegible] to add, that Mr. MARK, the British [illegible] at Bogota, who has been nominated Con-[illegible] Baltimore, has filled the former office at the [illegible] for upwards of ten years, and then acted for a considerable time as Consul General and Chargé [illegible]. He formerly served in the Consulate of Malaga, in Spain, where a relative of his, Mr. W. PEN-[illegible] MARK, is at present Consul. We hear nothing [illegible] about the filling up of the New-York Consulate. The friends of Mr. BARCLAY are as energetic as ever; [illegible] are the friends of other people, and our [illegible] functionaries here will do or say nothing [illegible] what is to be the result, but allow fresh [illegible] to enter the field every day. The appli-[illegible] are now understood to exceed four hundred [illegible] and when that crisis [illegible] everybody knows the [illegible] it is to be presumed, some time [illegible] current here is, that our author-[illegible] till your President gives some sign or [illegible] that Mr. BARCLAY should be again recog-[illegible]. It is reported that such sign would be accept-[illegible] as a very grateful and gracious overture by our min-[illegible] as a consolation and expiation of all ill-feeling [illegible] from that unfortunate enlistment affair. As [illegible] has been an official notice, or notification, of the [illegible] removal in the sense that is understood to [illegible] archives, and the incident [illegible] as far as the interchange of [illegible] between the two Govern-[illegible] it is thought that the expulsion [illegible] be allowed to pass over *sub* [illegible] and in that case Mr. BAR-CLAY might be restored without diminished personal [illegible] without detriment to the *amour propre* of England, or the self respect of the Republic. That [illegible] Government desire the restoration of Mr. BAR-[illegible] doubt; but, beyond that, it is [illegible] probable that you will learn the particulars [illegible] his disposal sooner from Washington than [illegible] here in London, where, indeed, the matter is altogether unthought of, save by those directly inter-[illegible] in the issue. The Consulship at [illegible] which was created expressly for the late [illegible] Mr. ROWCROFT, of whose sudden death, on [illegible] home to this country such a mystery was [illegible] although it has long been believed that there was "nothing in it," is to be abolished. Several oth-er Consulships are likely to share the same fate in [illegible] parts of the world, as the present holders [illegible] or can be advantageously transferred else-[illegible]. At the same time new Consulships are being [illegible] in various other places, especially in the [illegible] the requirements in the candidates are becom-[illegible] rigorous that the corps will soon become very select indeed; for, in many respects, it is amenable [illegible] objections you lately urged with such piquan-[illegible] against the employés of America in or at [illegible] foreign courts or ports. It should be observed, [illegible] that nearly all the recommendations in our [illegible] Blue-book on our diplomatic service, the [illegible] of the investigations of a Parliamentary Com-[illegible] that sat several years ago, have, to this hour, [illegible] a dead letter. That the improvement now in-[illegible] is at the wrong end, commencing at the [illegible] instead of the head, which is just the complaint [illegible] against our aristocratic temperance agitators, [illegible] insist on shutting up all public houses, but [illegible] insist on keeping open, all days in the [illegible] the clubs and conveniences of the upper classes.

The foreign news this week is very unimportant. Although there has been an arrival from the East, it [illegible] nothing to our knowledge of the state of [illegible] in China, which indeed seem in *statu quo*, at [illegible] as on the 28th of March at Hong Kong. It [illegible] that Lord ELGIN is to await at Singapore the [illegible] of the French plenipotentiary, and perhaps [illegible] the arrival of the American plenipotentiary; but whether these three will then [illegible] the arrival of the Russian plenipotentiary, who [illegible] to be of *all the diplomatic gathering off the Coles-*[illegible] it is yet impossible to conjecture.

[illegible] may have escaped your notice in the papers by [illegible] it will be as well to add here that [illegible] received this week through Berlin, states that two American Consuls had just ar-[illegible] having reached that place by pro-ceeding up the Amoor. Notwithstanding the bad odor into which Russian railway shares have fallen, a prop-osition has been made for a line along the banks of the river just mentioned, and another from Nishnei Novgorod to the shores of the Pacific. "Russia," say the [illegible] of this scheme, "once had a route [illegible] why should it not now be revived by a railway to the Pacific! The object of such a

[illegible] would be the civilization and the introduction of China into the community of commercial nations; and this would thus be better attained than by American, French and English fleets. [illegible] would by this means be brought into closer [illegible] with Europe." This idea, it may be observed is not a new one—one of the unexecuted projects of PETER the Great being the bringing of the Pacific into com-munication with Europe by means of a canal to unite the Amoor with the Neva. The cessation of the Sound Dues has been followed by a mitigation of the Russian quarantine laws, vessels with clean bills of health being now permitted to enter Russian ports without the formalities formerly required to be observed.

The spread of disaffection through our native Indian army is creating considerable alarm in the minds of the few amongst us here who are conversant with the disease of which this is the most dreaded, though the most unprecedented symptom, and it is held to be the greatest possible inducement to Russia to pursue her Machiavellic courses in that quarter, a further stimu-lant being the rejection, for so it is very confidently reported here, by the Shah of Persia of the treaty ne-gotiated by FEROUK KHAN with England. If this be so, and some time must elapse before the confirma-tion or contradiction of the rumor, a very singular significance will be imparted to the recent passages at arms between the English and Persians, and the prophecies of URQUHART will receive another of those extraordinary corroborations which have so frequent-ly entitled him to the appellation of the "historian of the future" bestowed upon him by the greatest living historian of the past, who is not MACAULAY.

Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times'* historian of the Crimean campaign, has this week been giving his personal recollections of incidents he did not describe in his written narrative. The new matter is not very re-markable, nor is it particularly well told, but the celebrity of the man draws a large muster, notwith-standing the immensely-high price—10s. per ticket—the most expensive tariff ever an individual levied since the time of PAGANINI, and he had to come down a peg before he could fiddle anything like that amount out of the pockets of Bull, prodigal as that personage is of his means, in behalf of particular pets, of whom RUSSELL is one. The series closes to-morrow, but probably will be resumed when CON-STANTINE comes over! Not only is the Russian Grand Duke to arrive, but so also are the two Austrian Archdukes—a most desirable addition to this capital just now, which, though unusually full, is declared by the shopkeepers to be miserably empty.

It has already been stated that the sittings of Par-liament are brief beyond all precedent. The session seems more in the last stage of Autumn than the first of early Summer. So completely paralyzed is all agi-tation of the ordinary kind, that the Marquis of BLANDFORD the other day asked the Premier to ad-journ for the Whitsun holidays, as there was nothing to do, and there was no use in pretending to take time to do it. The Premier, who has recovered the use of his limbs again, was rather startled at this practical test being applied to his omnipotence, and said he would wait awhile before he gave an answer. To-night he has brought in his bill for the admission of the Jews, but it is premature to say with what success, as all depends on the means, whatever they are, he has taken to make things pleasant in the Upper House, where the real difficulty lies. Par-ticular interest attaches to the question now, because, if the bill is not carried, ROTHSCHILD is pledged to give up his seat immediately for the City of London, and the cause of religious liberty as represented in this question, may be taken as lost for the present generation, as it is impossible that equally favorable circumstances could again be produced for many years to come, considering all that had been done in four consecutive elections and the potent appliances of every kind so long kept at work. If this bill were carried it would be an immense lever in the hands of PALMERSTON for working the promised Reform Bill of last year, that is, not for giving all that is asked, but as little as possible, which is of course what he means to give. Could he point to the libera-tion of the Jews, it would be a great triumph, and, as being so much more recent, would far outweigh the recollections of the more remote services of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has not shown himself in Parliament this week, but has been down to Manchester, which is the focus of attraction at present, in consequence of the daily increasing fame of its art-treasures collection.

Mr. STANLEY, as Chairman, commences his Com-mittee labors respecting the Atlantic Telegraph Com-pany, in the course of the ensuing week, and if the proceedings have advanced in any way worth report-ing, you shall have details this day week. Mr. ROE-BUCK having been snuffed out as a Reformer, by the promise of the Ministerial bill, as indeed LOCKING and several minor agitators have also been, has turned his attention to extraneous selections, and for this purpose has called for a committee to inquire into our politico-commercial position with Brazil—a subject well deserving of American attention. Time was when the honorable gentleman would have created an immense hubbub about the Newfoundland Fishery question, which has been ventilated here so ardently for the last few weeks, but has now quietly subsided, as Mr. ROEBUCK has also; and from the boldness of such a contemptible you may judge of the general frigidity of the British public for all things pertaining to politics, past, present, or to come.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon at Berlin—The Grand Duke Constantine's Visit—Festivities at Fontainebleau—Approaching Legislative Elections—The French Army, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

The political world is not a little intrigued over the visit of the Prince NAPOLEON to Berlin. Since the Prince stands in a precisely similar relation in point of rank to the Emperor of France, as does the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to the Emperor of Russia, ordinary etiquette requires that during the visit of CONSTAN-TINE to this country, the Prince NAPOLEON should not only not absent himself, but should show particular attention to the visitor. Instead of that, the Prince neither shows especial attention to CONSTANTINE, nor does he remain in the country to the end of his short visit. Many people, therefore, have construed this sudden departure of the Prince for the Prussian capi-tal into a *ruse* to avoid an association with the Grand Duke, which is known to be disagreeable to him.

But although there is not much doubt that the Prince was glad of an occasion to avoid further asso-ciation with his cousin's guest, it is quite evident that the mission to Berlin was suddenly decided upon in a long conference with the Emperor only thirty-six hours before he started, and that the mission is con-nected principally, perhaps entirely, with the new difficulties which have arisen in the Neufchatel ques-tion. At first it was supposed that the voyage was in view of a project of marriage; but this hypothesis was rejected when the *Moniteur* announced that the Prince had delivered to the King of Prussia an autograph letter from NAPOLEON on the Neufchatel affair. This incident, in fact, throws a flood of light on this inter-minable question, which stands thus: Switzerland has accepted the conditions drawn up by the media-ting powers; they were not very satisfactory to Prussia; Switzerland made a false step in publishing the treaty before it was signed; Prussia seized on this circumstance to show her discontent, and was on the point of bringing forward new propositions, which would seriously compromise, or at least very much prolong the negotiation. NAPOLEON was tired of the question, and addressed a letter directly to the King of Prussia on the subject, in the hope of obtaining his signature to the treaty as it stands without further delay, and paid him the compliment of sending this letter by his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. It is ex-pected that the Prince will bring back with him to Paris the King's consent. It remains none the less true, however, that any other member of the Imperial family, the Prince MURAT, for example, could just as well have filled the Berlin mission, and thus have allowed the Prince, whose duty it was, to accompany the Russian Prince in his visits about Paris. And it may also be true that the Prince is seeking a wife in the person of a Princess of Prussia, a relative of the Beauharnais family; but on this point we are not so well informed.

Whether it is by inclination or imitation, I am un-able to say, but the young descendant of PETER the Great is pursuing very much the same round of ob-servation and of fêtes, as were pursued by his dis-tinguished relative more than a hundred years ago and subsequently by PAUL. If he does not stop as did PETER to lay hold himself of the carpenter's tools, he none the less examines with the scrutiny of a mas-ter workman the various objects of a practical nature presented to him. In the museums of art his visits are rapid and superficial; in the workshops they are long and scrutinizing. He rushes from point to point to obtain information with an indefatigability that astonishes the methodical, slow-moving Frenchmen.

One of the Emperor's Chamberlains, a corpulent gen-tleman, who serves as the Grand Duke's guide, says "The Grand Duke is a capital fellow. He has only one default—his indefatigability."

For three days the Grand Duke has been with the Court at Fontainebleau. A ball at the Palace, a grand hunt in the forest, and the torch-light feast of the hounds, were the principal features of the visit. The Emperor, Empress and Grand Duke led the hunting party; but the day was warm, the dogs lazy and the pack separated, after a short run, into several divisions, each one led off by new game. The hunt, however, in traditional language, was brilliant and exciting, and ended with the death of several deer. The Grand Duke returns to town to-day, goes to the Opera to-night, visits more workshops to-morrow, and Saturday leaves on a visit to the Government manufactory at Creusot. From there he returns to Paris, and immediately sets out to visit the naval es-tablishments at Bordeaux. From Bordeaux he goes, with the same object to Rochefort, then to the work-shops of Indret, then to Lorient, then to Cherbourg, and from there he will pass over the Isle of Wight, to pay a visit of one day to the Queen of England—at her Majesty's request. From thence he will return through Belgium and Holland to St. Petersburg.

A good deal has been said in France about the jeal-ousy of England in regard to the visit of CONSTAN-TINE to this country, and the attentions that are here paid him. The conduct of the English in Paris shows so clearly that this ill feeling really exists. I have heard English people say that if CONSTANTINE were now to go to London he would be hissed in the streets, and perhaps this is the very reason why he does not wish to go there. He certainly would not have ven-tured even as far as the Isle of Wight, unless he had been invited there by Her Majesty—an act which con-stitutes him the nation's guest, and imposes upon the people the same outward respect as is due their sove-reign.

You may have remarked in the Queen's speech at the opening of the new Parliament the absence of any allusion to the French alliance. The Russians here are obliging enough to explain this omission by a de-sire of the English Cabinet not to wound the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE's feelings at the moment he is about to pay a visit to the Queen, by a reference to that alliance. This is very kind of the English Cabi-net, if the hypothesis be true, but as diplomatic court-esy is not one of Lord PALMERSTON's failings, it would be well, perhaps, to receive it "under reserve." The omission, however, can hardly be attributed to a coolness between the two countries, since there is no evidence in support of such a supposition. There are those, nevertheless, who have placed this construc-tion upon it.

On a late occasion the Minister of the Interior was called before the Emperor for a consultation on the subject of the coming legislative elections. The Min-ister desired his Majesty to indicate to him, in order that he, in turn, might indicate to the Prefects of the various departments where elections were to be held, who, among the old members, were to be eliminated, and what new candidates to be proposed. NAPOLEON drew from his pocket a complete list of all the candi-dates he desired elected, called by the law of the country "government candidates," and on this list there were but two eliminations from the Legis-lature as it is now constituted. One of these two names rejected by his Majesty is that of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, who has lately more than ever made himself obnoxious to the Government by his writings on religious questions in connection with the State. The reader may ask, how is it known that the government list was thus furnished? He has only to recollect that in the act of the Emperor there was nothing that was not constitutional, that the law of the Empire confers on the chief of State the right to name a government can-didate in every department, and gives him the power to enforce the election of that candidate. In the last legislature, that which expires this month, there were two gentlemen of title, talent and influence, who op-posed the present *regime* and exposed the defects of the bills they were asked to vote for. So Napoleon is determined they shall not sit again, and he has placed two of his friends in opposition to them, with orders, no doubt, to the Prefects of Police, that these two men must be elected. But Napoleon is only exercising a right he was cautious to have secured to him in the law which re-enacted the Empire and named him Em-peror, and the manner in which he exercised that right was not a secret that the Minister need guard for himself.

The standing army of France is hereafter to number a little over 600,000 men. A bill has just been presented to the Legislature, coming from the government, and which is therefore the same as a law, since it must necessarily pass, which calls for a conscription of 100,000 men on the class of 1857. From 1830 till 1853 the annual contingent demanded by the Government of the country was fixed at the invariable figure of 80,000 men. For each of the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, the necessities of the war obliged the Government to carry the annual contingent to 140,000 men. In 1856, however, the establishment of peace permitted a pro-visional diminution to 100,000 conscripts. By the provisions of the bill just read before the Legislature the Government proposes to adopt and to render per-manent this figure of 100,000 men as the normal and definitive number of the annual conscription. The motives of this measure, already summarily indicated in the discourse of the Emperor at the opening of the session, are developed in the preamble which precedes the bill. Experience has demonstrated, according to this preamble, that, an annual contingent of only 80,000 men, with the aid of the volunteer engage-ments, (which are very limited in France,) do not pro-duce, at most, but an effective force of 500,000 men. Experience has also demonstrated, according to the report, that this force of 500,000 men is insufficient in moments of crisis to insure the interior order and se-curity of the country. The augmentation of 20,000 men now demanded by the Government, ought to pro-duce a total effective force of 600,000 men, or more, and they hope, they say, to find in this force the ele-ments of a permanent security to the country.

At this rate, it will be seen, that the levies of 1853, 1854 and 1855, must have given an effective of 800,000 men, or an extra force for the three years of 600,000 men. Now, what has become of these 600,000 extra men? 140,000 have been discharged since the war, and the official report of the killed and missing during the war is, if I recollect right, 70,000. Add this figure to the 140,000 of the extra force discharged, and there still remains 390,000 men to be disposed of. Where are they?

The King of Bavaria arrived at Marseilles yester-terday, and will arrive at Fontainebleau, on a visit to the Court of France, to-morrow, the day after the de-parture of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. The stay of the King in France will not be attended with as much display as was that of the Grand Duke, but honors to his Bavarian Majesty will not be wanting. After a grand hunt and a ball at Fontainebleau, the imperial and royal parties will come to Paris, where several *fêtes* will be given in honor of the visit. On the departure of the King, the Court will take up its Summer residence at St. Cloud. MALAKOFF.

Letter from Henry J. Raymond.

From the Syracuse Journal, May 27.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the Syracuse Daily Journal:

DEAR SIR: I observe that in your paper of yesterday you attribute certain proceedings of the TIMES, which do not meet your approbation, to "the fact" that I, as its Editor, "was refused the position of U. S. Senator when PRESTON KING was elected to that office."

I beg to assure you that you were never more mis-taken in your life. I never expected, sought, or de-sired to be elected U. S. Senator. When I first saw my name mentioned in connection with that office, being in Albany, I requested Mr. WEED to state that I was not a candidate for it, and should not permit my name to be used as such, under any circum-stances. This he did in the editorial columns of the *Evening Journal*, as you may satisfy yourself by re-ferring to them.

I do not wish to be understood as professing any disposition to disparage, or as affecting any indiffer-ence to the dignity and influence of that high office. Still less shall I express any dissent from your esti-mate of my qualifications for it. But I cannot *afford* to hold any office which diverts my time and atten-tion from my private and professional pursuits. This was the reason which led me early last year to de-cline being a candidate for any political office what-ever.

Permit me to add that I concurred heartily, with the great body of Republicans, in believing that it was due to the party, as well as to Mr. KING himself, that he should receive that appointment. Any other nomination under the circumstances would have been grossly unjust and unwise.

As this is merely a personal matter, not necessarily connected with any matter of newspaper controversy between us, I trust you will do me the justice to publish this note.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Associa-tion has under its charge 90 Sabbath Schools, with 1,842 teachers, 12,666 scholars, and 36,696 books in their libraries. Seventy-four of the schools distribute papers among the children, and $7,800 has been col-lected the past year.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Foreign Appointments—Diplomatic Dandies and Nurseries—Utah Affairs—No Demonstration Against the Mormons to be Made—The Case of Consul Jenkins—Curious Documents, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

The Summer weather of the last few days has relaxed the energies and modified the "vim" of all sojourners at Washington, save the unfortunate ap-plicants for the few good places still remaining in the gift of the Administration. Despite the season and the elevated temperature, the eagerness and assidui-ty of the latter class increase in an inverse ratio to the diminution in the number of places unappro-priated. The foreign appointments now occupy the undivided attention of candidates for preferment, and their name is legion. We have here sick men who would like to travel in foreign lands for the bene-fit of their health; men with families, who wish to educate their children abroad; merchants who have retired from business a little too soon; landed pro-prietors, whose estates are rather small for absolute reliance, and real or pretended millionaires, solicitous of opportunity to gild a European tour with the pomp, circumstance and tinsel of diplomacy.

Each feels that his claim for consideration is based upon reasons indisputable. It is the general impres-sion, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN entertains some singular notions on this subject, and is not disposed to convert the *corps diplomatique* into either an in-firmary for invalids, or a nursery for children. Nor has he any more sympathy with the project of swell-ing small incomes by diplomatic appointments to a rotundity justifying foreign travel for the sake of ap-plicants, nor with the ambition to array ostenta-tious vulgarity in official costume. The President appreciates and respects the notion that American agents abroad should be active, zealous, industrious and capable men, qualified in all respects to discharge the practical duties devolving upon the representa-tives of an industrious, practical and commercial people—and that when their services are required, they should be selected and sent "on purpose."

Who shall be Governor of Utah is a question which has excited a good deal of interest of late, but within the last few days I have heard little on the subject. The old hacknies have "shied" shamefully at this appointment. They are all abundantly willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the State, but each man is particularly desirous to select the *place* at which the offering shall be made. The decided proba-bility is that BRIGHAM YOUNG will be left to pursue his career of terror and oppression for some time longer, as the impression is prevalent that nothing can be accomplished against him without a military force, and that *it is now too late to send one out this season.* We are still in the month of May, and thou-sands of men, women and children, annually, make the trip after the 1st of August, with limited means of transportation, lean purses from which to provide necessities for the journey, and with all the arrange-ments for sheltering themselves during the coming Winter to be made after their arrival in the Territory. The emigration of last season, four-fifths of which consisted of women and children, started out in Au-gust, and made the entire trip on foot, hauling their bedding and provisions in hand-carts. If Uncle Sam's war men can't compete with women and children in their marches, and in ability to take care of them-selves in a new and rude country, with all their ad-vantages, appointments and ample means of trans-portation, surely they deserve the finger of scorn pointed at their puerile effeminacy.

If a well-authenticated report should reach the States, at any season of the year, that gold in abund-ance was to be had in the mountains of "Zion" for the digging, who doubts that within an hundred days an army of ten thousand men would occupy the mines, having traversed the plain in search of the root of all evil? Had we followed the extraordinary example of prudence now set us by the Administration in reference to Utah affairs, we should still be won-dering what was on the other side of the Alleghanies, and Salt Lake and the golden shores of California would be to us sealed books.

Another objection made to a present move against BRIGHAM is the difficulty of concentrating a sufficient force for the purpose. There is one consolation,—to wit.,—that bye and bye, when we get our growth, we may be able to lift the audacious Mormon rebel "out of his boots." We number only thirty millions now against his fifty thousand; but when we get as strong again, we may hope to hold him in check, unless with the aid of Polygamy, his people grow faster than we do. We have a reputation for being pretty good fight-ers,—what few there are of us,—and when fighting has to be done do it cheerfully. If my memory serves, Government never within twenty-five years past called for a thousand men for warlike purposes, that five times the number of muskets did not leap from their stocks into as many sturdy hands. What has become, so suddenly, of this readiness to serve in a good cause, that Mr. BUCHANAN dare not trust it for aid to maintain the Constitution and the laws. Be assured that there is no sincerity in the abundant promise of the administration to apply an immediate corrective to the terrible abuses now progressing in Utah. The task is an arduous one, the responsibil-ity weighty and procrastination—that villainous thief of time—is likely to rob Mr. BUCHANAN of the laurels which a prompt and vigorous vindication of his oath to maintain the Constitution would justly attract to his brow. In future years, when he looks back upon the direful consequences of his perjury, if his conscience is not conveniently seared, his own re-morse will be as bitter as the curses of the widows and orphans made by his neglect. J.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

The President says to some of his friends that he will not make any diplomatic appointments this week. He has also spoken freely of his disgust at the wearisome importunities to which he has been sub-jected on this score. Sometimes, he says, he will not appoint any of those persons who have worried and bored him. He has certainly informed some of his friends that all the diplomatic appointments which he intends to make, at present, are already agreed upon. I have no doubt that names are designated for St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The President has been too much and too long sub-jected to the nuisance of office-hunting importunities. His kindness and politeness, under the infliction, en-courage this aggression. The public, to which he owes his energies, ought to interpose their opinion in his behalf, and thus shield him from further and per-petual annoyance.

The practice of personal solicitation for office, in a country so vast as this is, ought to be discounten-anced, at least so far as the President is concerned. It is quite enough for him to perform his Constitu-tional duties. His Executive chiefs ought to be con-sidered as competent to decide upon applications for office within their respective departments.

In regard to the principal diplomatic appointments the selection of proper men is a matter which con-cerns the President very deeply, inasmuch as it in-volves the success of his Administration, and the main object for which the Government was instituted. In regard to such appointments, he ought, for this rea-son, to be left to his unbiassed discretion. Recom-mendations and solicitations, from whatever source, are out of place, in regard to such appointments.

Mr. MORSE, late Special Minister to Bogota, is here. He thinks that the new Government of New-Granada will come to some reasonable terms. There are many influential Englishmen in the State, who desire tran-quility, and who use their influence in favor of an adjustment. The British Government also favors it. The Government and the country of New-Granada are poor, and could not, Mr. MORSE says, pay the demand of four hundred thousand dollars, as an in-demnity, in money. They must make some other concession. X. Y. Z.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the past two days, containing the account of the Piracy case, has been eagerly sought after, and at 10 o'clock on Wed-nesday not one was to be had for love or money.

The citizens of the United States will be shocked to hear that the District Attorney, KEY, came into Court and stated that the Government declined to prosecute the case, but upon being pressed by Mr. BRADLEY, VAN CAMP's counsel, who contended that no such power existed, and that the law of the land could not be so outraged, it was agreed that a hear-ing should be had at 10 o'clock to-day.

I know not what there is behind the curtain to in-duce the Government to arrive at the determination, but if there be any just or other cause for such a course, I will find it out and furnish you with the full details. An impression prevails that JENKINS re-ceived authority from the State Department to hold the [illegible]. There has been some double-dealing and foul play somewhere, for I believe that neither Mr. MARCY nor Mr. PIERCE ever knew aught of the matter, but that VAN CAMP was superseded without any or-ders from either of them.

It is not denied that the Court was held and the goods all confiscated and sold, but the plea is that Consul JENKINS had full authority for his acts. Yet this will not avail. The Nantucket folks are fully satisfied that VAN CAMP was representing their in-terests properly when he acted under Commodore MERVINE's advice in shipping their property on the *Federva*, and although CHAPIN swore that the sperm and whale oil with the bone was not VAN CAMP's, yet JENKINS insisted on selling it.

The case of CONWAY is a fair sample of the proceed-ings which I furnish you. I copy them from an of-ficial document, under the Consular seal and signa-ture of J. S. JENKINS. It is as follows:

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
CONSULATE APIA,
NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, U. S. Consul, Presiding Judge in Admiralty.

In the case J. M. CONWAY vs. AARON VAN CAMP. *In Rem.* The undersigned Associate Judges of this Court, after a patient hearing, and upon a careful ex-amination of the testimony offered in the case of J. M. CONWAY vs. AARON VAN CAMP, relating to the alleged seizure and sale of the New-Granadian bark *Elvira*, which said alleged seizure and sale transpired within the jurisdiction of the Consular Court of this place, have come to, and can give no other opinion, or give other decision, than the following:

First—It will be seen, by reference to the testi-mony, all of which was offered on behalf and on the part of the said plaintiff, and may therefore be sup-posed to be the most favorable to him, the said plain-tiff's, interest, that the evidence of many of the wit-nesses conflicts upon many essential points of time of occurrence, and of modes of procedure and action of many of the parties interested, or said to be inter-ested in the transaction connected with the com-plaint.

Second—That no testimony has established the fact that the Captain of the said bark was forced to de-liver up the possession of the said vessel, or that he did so.

Third—That according to the testimony of the mate, Mr. ATWOOD and others, the Captain of the said bark willfully neglected to take the necessary steps to insure the completion of his voyage, all of which we believe to have been purposely and willfully neglected by him.

Fourth—That the testimony shows that the said Captain was acknowledged and obeyed by his crew of said *Elvira* for at least two months after his arrival at this port, and that bills for supplies furnished to said vessel, and for labor done on said vessel, for some time after her arrival, were refused payment by AARON VAN CAMP, unless they were properly certified to by Captain E. ALLEY, the master of the said *Elvira*, upon whose indorsement they were paid by AARON VAN CAMP.

Fifth—That the vessel was under a foreign flag; and that, therefore, AARON VAN CAMP, as United States Commercial Agent, had no control of the bark *Elvira* in his official capacity, and could not, there-fore, compel her sale or give proper title.

Sixth—That from the testimony, the Captain of the bark *Elvira* appears to have willfully misrepresented that a Mr. COLBY was her owner, and by his general conduct in the matter appears to have been the prin-cipal in the alleged fraud.

Seventh—That it appears, from the testimony, that Capt. ALLEY had the papers of the *Elvira* in his pos-session for a considerable time after his arrival, am-ply sufficient to have refitted and sent her to sea.

Eighth—That the said AARON VAN CAMP did pay bills for expenses on account of the bark *Elvira*, such as seamen's wages and other claims, and that the amount realized from the alleged sale was so small as to leave a fair inference that the amount alleged to have been paid by the purchaser was little, if any more than said charges, no moneys, however, hav-ing been certified to as having been received at the sale.

Ninth—That from the testimony taken as a whole, the alleged fraud connected with the said vessel in Apia appears to have been committed by and with the consent of Captain ALLEY, who, as master of the *Elvira*, represented and acted as agent for her owners, and that by his act he has committed barratry, and is, therefore, personally answerable.

Tenth—That the said bark *Elvira* is liable to seizure by her lawful owners wherever found, and such pro-ceedings would be upheld in any civilized country.

Therefore, in accordance with the before stated reasons we the undersigned Associate Judges of the United States Consular Court, can come to no, and can form no other decision than the following, viz: That the offence was barratry of the master, and that no just cause of complaint can lay against the said AARON VAN CAMP, and that therefore no dama-ges can be given to J. M. CONWAY, plaintiff, to be paid from the property of the aforesaid AARON VAN CAMP.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and the seal of the Consulate of Apia, on this, 31st day of May, 1856.

HORACE D. DUNN,
JOSIAS E. LEEDS,
HENRY SEAMAN,
Associate Judges of the U. S. Consular Court of Apia.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT,
APIA, Navigator Islands.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, U. S. Consul, Presiding Judge.

IN ADMIRALTY.—*In the cause of J. M. Conway vs. Aaron Van Camp—In Rem.*—I, JONATHAN JENKINS, United States Consul for the Consulate of Apia, be-lieving the testimony in the above cause, fully proves that AARON VAN CAMP, knowingly and wilfully acting as the United States Commercial Agent for this port of Apia, did wrongfully, on or about the 2d day of July, 1855, sell and hold from the possession of said J. M. CONWAY, the bark *Elvira*; I therefore grant the said J. M. CONWAY $8,585 damages and the costs of the case; but as the Associate Judges in the case have differed with me in opinion, I shall hold this judg-ment as subject to the confirmation of the United States Government. The property of the said AARON VAN CAMP shall be sold, and the proceeds held in my hands, awaiting the action of the Government of the United States in the matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of my Consulate, this 31st day of May, 1856.

[SEAL.] JONATHAN S. JENKINS, U. S. Consul and Vice Commissioner for the Consulate of Apia, Presiding Judge.

Here is the order for breaking open the hatches and selling the cargo of the *Federva*:

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
CONSULATE OF APIA,
Navigator Islands.

To the U. S. Marshal of this Consulate—Greeting: You are ordered to proceed on board the schooner *Federva*, now lying detained in this port by virtue of an order of the U. S. Consul here, and taking such force as you may require, break open the hatches and sell and deliver the aforesaid cargo, according to the judgment and monitions to you issued from the U. S. Consular Court of this Consulate, dated the 29th day of May, 1856.

Given under my hand and seal of the Consulate, this 2d day of June, 1856.

[SEAL.] JONATHAN S. JENKINS,
U. S. Consul, and Presiding Judge of the Consulate Court.

This is a fair sample of a pile of the ridiculous mock-ery of JENKINS' great Court, which would swell too much for your columns; but this below is too good to omit:

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT,
APIA, Navigator Islands.

The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the United States for the Consulate of Apia, his Deputies, or any other—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take possession of the cargo of the brigantine *Federva*, now lying in this harbor, and hold the same in safe custody, subject to the order of the Court, and also to deter the said schooner from leaving port.

Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of May, 1856, and the year of our independence the eightieth.

[SEAL.] JONATHAN S. JENKINS,
U. S. Consul, &c.

The Irish in Canada.

The *New Era*—THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE's new paper, at Montreal—says of the Irish in Canada, that during the past eight years, the number of arrivals of that race has been 132,427, and adds:

"We believe the Irish in Canada to be sincerely at-tached to the present form of government, and to be daily growing in constitutional knowledge. This is the most desirable species of progress, and we will do our best, whatever it may be, to augment and con-firm it. At home an Irishman's sympathies were often against the law, because law and justice were long and widely divorced in Ireland."

NEW PAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Evening Ledger* is the name of a sprightly, vigorous and well edited newspaper, recently started in San Francisco, by FORTER & CO. It claims to be entirely indepen-dent in politics, and promises to deal frankly and freely with public abuses. It seems to deserve suc-cess, but how so many papers as San Francisco boasts, can be supported by a population of sixty or eighty thousand, we never could divine.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from an officer just arrived from Southern Florida, that Gen. HARNEY, with part of his staff, left Tampa on the U. S. Steamer *Fashion*, on the 20th, and was succeeded in the command of the Department by Col. LOOMIS, of the Fifth Infantry. Troops were still actively en-gaged in the field, and no orders had been received for their withdrawal. The scouts in the vicinity of Istopoga and Tohopocoliga had recently met with some success, capturing and killing several Indians. It is believed that Gen. HARNEY, upon his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, will be ordered to command a large force to proceed to Utah. The general health of the troops was good.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.—The established reli-gion of the Russian Empire is that of the Greek Church, which is estimated to comprise 49,000,000 of the population: Roman Catholics, 7,300,000; Prot-estant, 3,500,000; Mahommedan, 2,400,000; Jews, 1,500,000; Armenians, 1,600,000; and Idolaters, 600,-000.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT LEXINGTON.

Delegates—Board of Publication—The American Bible Society.

SIXTH DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, May 27.

The Committee on Mileage reported that they had received funds sufficient to pay each Commissioner at the rate of two cents and four mills per mile.

Rev. JOHN WOODBRIDGE was appointed Delegate to the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, and Rev. J. H. LEYS, Alternate. Rev. [illegible] was appointed Delegate to the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Synod, South, and Rev. DR. G. HOWE, Alternate.

The report of Dr. A. G. VERMILYE, Delegate to the Dutch Reformed Synod, was adopted.

A resolution on the subject of polygamy in Utah was offered and withdrawn by permission of the As-sembly.

The thanks of the Assembly were tendered to Dr. HOWARD for his sermon on Domestic Missions, de-livered last evening, and a copy of it was requested for publication under the direction of the Board.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

This being the order of the day, Rev. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, Secretary of the Board, made a statement of the affairs of the Board, which was exceedingly en-couraging. The number of Colporteurs had been in-creased and their labors had been attended with suc-cess. The contributions of the Churches had been liberal. During the past year, the Board had pub-lished 60 new works, of which [illegible] copies had been printed. The number of volumes [illegible] during the year by sale and gratuitously is [illegible]; the num-ber of tracts distributed amounted to [illegible] pages. The total receipts of the year, from all sources, have been $[illegible], being an increase of $[illegible] over the preceding twelve months. The total expendi-tures, of all kinds, has been $[illegible]. The balance in the treasury, March 1, 1857, is $[illegible].

Rev. Dr. N. [illegible], Chairman of the Committee on this Board, presented a preamble and set of reso-lutions, congratulating the Board on its success, and recommending the Publications of the Board to the Churches. An increase of publications in the German language was suggested. Speeches on the motion to adopt these resolutions were made by Rev. Mr. CAS-[illegible], Judge FOWLER, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. MOORE. The resolutions were then adopted.

Dr. [illegible] presented a resolution offering to the As-sembly and its friends an opportunity of commencing the work of paying off the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Rev. Dr. SWIFT made an eloquent address, urging the necessity of prayer and effort in the Missionary cause, and especially that from this assembly an im-pulse should go forth to hasten the work of the Re-deemer. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, the overture respecting the action of the American Bible Society with regard to the text of the Sacred Scriptures, was taken from docket.

This overture set forth that the Society is the printer not the Editor of the Bible; its sole business is to cir-culate the common version of the English Scriptures, and that the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church be directed to prepare and publish an edition *for pulpit use* of the Holy Scriptures, conformed to the standard of the English text, to perpetuate the received version.

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE supported this overture in a very elaborate and eloquent speech, bearing with tremendous force upon the course of the Bible Society. He was on the floor when this letter closed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, JUNE 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—There will be no Circuit, held until Monday, June 8, in consequence of the engagement of Judge PEABODY at the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 172, 337, [illegible], 144, 363, 494, 591, 337, 551, 644, 633, 548, 644, [illegible], 546, 652, 651, 516, 177, 318, 567, 491, 604, 530, 594, 595, 600, 601, 693, 700, 108, 712, 703, 480, 710, 646, 185, 672.

COMMON PLEAS.—There will be no calen-dar called in Part I, during the June term. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 469, 542, 511, 734, 576, 574, 624, 673, 690, 557, 691, 693, 690, 697, 694.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

Ex parte Eugene Grellet.—On Saturday morning John Townsend, Esq. applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, commanding Isaiah Rynders to produce the person of Eugene Grellet. The petition alleged that Grellet was unlawfully detained by Marshal Rynders, and was to be taken out of the country at 12 o'clock Saturday. His Honor granted the writ and made it returnable immediately. Up to a quarter of 1, however, the parties had not appeared.

[illegible]

The People ex rel. Sarah M. Peebles vs. Philip R. Peebles, &c.—This case, which has already at-tracted considerable attention, was, by consent of counsel, referred to Charles Stewart, Esq., to take and report the testimony and his conclusions of fact, &c.

[illegible]

Jeremiah Lamport et al. vs. Wm. H. Beck.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William V. Ward and Daniel S. Sinclair vs. Henry T. Dexter and Charles P. Bailey.—Report of C. Stuart, Referee, confirmed. Ordered that the Partnership be dissolved and a Receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

[illegible]

Mary Ely, Administratrix, vs. Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Joseph Bouwens vs. Joseph Hart.—New trial, costs to abide the event.

Francis A. Comstock vs. John Orser, Sheriff.—Judgment of dismissing affirmed, according to stipu-lation.

Carlos A. Butler vs. Sylvanus Morris, et al.—Judg-ment affirmed, with costs.

Charles S. De Rham et al. vs. John Fyfe.—Judg-ment affirmed, with costs.

William Perris vs. E. D. Johnson.—Verdict set aside, and judgment entered for defendant.

THE LAURA KEENE CASE.

Frank Rea vs. Laura Keene.—This is the case brought against the defendant for services in her theatre. On the trial the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.

New trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

Moses vs. Bonesteel.—Motion for judgment, on the ground of the frivolousness of the answer, denied, with $5 costs to defendant.

Adams et al. vs. McKeon.—Motion for leave to serve an amended answer, containing additional defences, denied, on the ground of laches in making the appli-cation.

Bradford vs. Wilson.—Case settled.

[illegible]

Sprinkle vs. McDonald.—Order of arrest dis-charged.

In the case of *Rogers et al. vs. Murray et al.*, re-ported in Saturday's TIMES, the Jury brought in a sealed verdict for the defendant. It will be remem-bered that the case was in regard to some hides which were injured on a voyage from Aspinwall, and sold on the account of the owners.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 30, 1857.

Present—Hon. Florence McCarthy, Hon. Albert A. Thompson, Hon. Alfred R. Maynard, Justices.

Ferris, respondent, vs. Seagrave, appellant.—Af-firmed with costs.

Murphy, respondent, vs. Balton, appellant.—Same.

Andrews, respondent, vs. Sprague, appellant.—Same.

Williamson, respondent, vs. Mills, appellant.—Same.

Cole, respondent, vs. Donnelly, appellant.—Same.

Simonson, respondent, vs. Delmar, appellant.—Same.

Beasley, respondent, vs. Fisher, appellant.—New trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. A. R. MAY-NARD dissenting.

Prall vs. Dinkelspiel.—Judgment affirmed, unless all the obligors apply for amended bond; order to be settled.

Sigler, respondent, vs. Smith, appellant.—Motion to set aside order dismissing appeal denied with $10 costs.

The Williams College Scientific Expedition.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Friday, May 29, 1857.

The Lyceum of Natural History held a levee at their rooms this evening for the purpose of exhibit-ing the specimens of various kinds obtained by the late Florida Expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the Society. The collection consisted principally of corals, shells, birds and fish. The com-pany also obtained two small alligators, two gophers, which are now living, although not having eaten any-thing for several weeks; a porpoise and a shark, and many other curiosities. Scientific men throughout the country have taken great interest in this expedi-tion and have contributed much to defray expenses, and in return will receive portions of what was ob-tained.

THE COMET TO BE SEEN.—On Saturday eve-ning, *we discovered this long-looked-for visitor, vis-*ible to the naked eye. It is to be seen in the north-west, and appears about two feet in length. At 9 o'clock this evening, look for it near the zenith with sharp eyes and you will discover it. Its outlines are faintly marked, the head being just discernible, like a very pale small star seen through the thin white lining of a cloud. The tail looks like a very thin wreath of fog, only still more faint and indistinct. In a few weeks it will be plainly visible, even in the moonlight, and will show a tail extending from the horizon to the zenith, so that, after the body has set, the extremity of the tail will be almost overhead.—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal.*

Rev. Dr. B. M. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, has definitively declined the pastoral charge of the Central Church, Baltimore.

Mormonism in New-York.

A CHANGE OF HEAD OVER THE CHURCH—CURIOUS PROCLAMATIONS—HOW THE THINGS OF ELDER PRATT'S DEATH ARE RECEIVED.

[illegible] President Taylor was a popular gentleman in his dealings with Saints and Gentiles, of massive presence and imposing presence. His age is about [illegible] [illegible] ... There must be a growth of Mormonism [illegible] that New-York knows very little about, if its aid suffices to give life to a weekly paper like this, published in New-York, and appearing to possess the elements of a healthy existence. [illegible] ... what the leaders are devising.

In his valedictory President Taylor states that he arrived in this City two and a half years ago—that his object in coming was "to build up and strengthen the scattered Saints, and to defend the [illegible], by the publication of a newspaper. He has [illegible] the emigration of foreign Mormons [illegible] right road to Utah—has made arrangements with railroad companies for the transit of [illegible] of Mormons; and with the aid of President Richards and Orson Pratt, who labored to that end in Liverpool, has been enabled to effect a complete organization, order and discipline [illegible]. After a recital of what he and the Mormon brethren generally have done in the space of two years and a half, the Ex-President indulges in a bit of pleasant writing, in reference to the attacks upon the Saints. He amiably remarks:

"Our arguments and facts have only been met by a continuation of abuse, falsehood, calumny and vituperation [illegible] ... [illegible]

Since President Taylor came into office, two Mormon Conferences have been organized in New-York and Pennsylvania, each with a presiding officer, [illegible]—the plan of operations being similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The conferences are free from debt, and are in a flourishing condition. The Saints in the East are happy. Their paper abuses everybody who is not a Mormon, and is read with gusto. Their book-shop, not far from the offices of all the leading dailies of the City, is thronged constantly by Saints, who drop in to get light and wisdom from headquarters, the prospect of affairs is exceedingly encouraging, and the hearts of the faithful are strengthened,—and yet President Taylor declares that he is glad to get away, and bids good-bye to New-York in this triumphant way:

"With very great pleasure we turn our back upon this Babel of confusion, corruption and abomination, and bend our steps towards the valley of the mountains, the home of our God, where truth reigns, where virtue is not only a name, but is in reality respected—where dwell the upright and honorable of the earth; where dwell the chosen of God, and where reside an honorable family circle who, with anxious eyes and throbbing hearts, are waiting to greet us on our return."

Brother Brigham, who appears to bear rule over New-York Mormonism in a fashion as autocratic as that with which he governs the faithful under his own eye, has ordered Taylor to put Appleby in his place, and accordingly Mr. George J. Taylor, who had been delegated to fill his father's place, is summarily ousted, and Appleby, who had been ordered to Utah, receives counter orders, stays here, edits the *Mormon*, and keeps an eye to things generally. His proclamation is published at full length. The first counsel he gives the Saints is to subscribe for the *Mormon*, and then follows homily on religious observances. Appleby's title, like that of his predecessor, is "President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in the Eastern and Middle States." Proselytism is urged as a duty, and the Elders are commanded to preach in every place they can find, and "every night in the week if possible."

The comments of the *Mormon* on the death of Pratt are very characteristic. Pratt, it will be remembered, was lately shot in Arkansas by an outraged husband, whose wife the exemplary Elder had seduced, and with whose children he was making his way back to Utah. The *Mormon* relieves its feelings as follows:

"Many of our cotemporaries are rejoicing over the bloody deed, justifying the murderer and spitting out their vengeance with the fury of hell that nestles in their corrupt hearts.

"Though we deeply deplore the loss to the Church of such [illegible] man, and the bereavement to his family, yet we mourn not. His life has been one of honor and faithfulness; his days have been well spent in the service of his God; his name is revered by thousands and tens of thousands, and will be honored by millions yet unborn, when that of his cowardly assassin and those who have cheered him on to his damning deed, and who now rejoice over their crime, will be loathsome and a stink in the nostrils of God and goodness."

This is forcible, if not elegant; but it is a very fair specimen of the performances of our interesting cotemporary.

The Mormon Tragedy in Arkansas.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF ELDER PRATT'S DEATH.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 26.

Being in possession of all the particulars in the case of the Mormon Apostle, Elder Parley Parker Pratt, I submit the following facts in addition to what you have already published. The following article from the New-Orleans *Bulletin* of December 19, 1856, [illegible] exception of a few unimportant items, a correct statement of the case as far as it goes:

AN ILLUSTRATION OF MORMONISM.

We became acquainted a few days since with a short history of certain transactions, partly in this city and partly out of it, which furnish a very fair illustration of the practical effect of their beautiful system of imposture which is shedding its lights and shadows upon the tops of the Western mountains. Possibly our readers may be interested in it—especially if they should ever [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... a gentleman, his wife and three infant children, like thousands of others, left this city for the golden shores of the Pacific, the husband [illegible] ... [illegible]

The family [illegible] in San Francisco. [illegible] afterward the gentleman and his wife, in connection with a brother of the latter, chanced to stop in on a Sunday to hear a Mormon missionary from Utah, who was holding forth in San Francisco. They were prevented by the bad weather and walking [illegible] ... To the utter astonishment of both, however, the wife and sister expressed herself highly pleased with it. As a probable solution of such a mystery, we may say, before proceeding further, that it subsequently turned out that she had heard a Mormon missionary while a young lady residing in one of the river towns in Mississippi. Polygamy was at that time carefully concealed from the outside Gentiles by the apostles of Jo Smith, and stoutly denied. Probably the young lady was fascinated by the romance which the Mormons may have skillfully woven into the discourse [illegible] ... In a short time he had [illegible] ... Salt Lake City.

The determination once taken, nothing could dissuade her from her purpose. But the children, what was to become of them? The mother was devotedly, passionately attached to them, and she was determined to take them with her. The father and brother of course became alarmed. To prevent her from going, they knew well would be impossible, but they resolved to save the children from the yawning gulf which was about opening to receive them; and in pursuance of this resolution they determined to send them to their grand parents in this city. They were therefore taken when the mother was absent, placed on board a steamer, and safely reached New-Orleans, were soon under the loving care and hospitable roof of their grand parents.

Who, however, can baffle or circumvent a determined woman, fanatic though she be, when her feelings, her pride and her affection all combine to spur her on to the accomplishment of her object? The very next steamer that sailed brought that mother to this city, chafing like an enraged tigress, whose young have been taken from her. Her parents, who had been made aware of the circumstances, now determined that she should not take the children from them, and that if she was bent upon dooming herself to destruction, she should not drag her innocent babes down into the foul abyss with her.

We pass over the struggles, the watchings that ensued in this city a little more than one year ago on the part of the grand parents of those beautiful children, of some ten or twelve summons, to keep the mother from taking them to Utah, and of her efforts to obtain possession of them for that purpose. Suffice it to say for the time being she failed. How completely her whole soul had become wrapped up in the gross and disgusting deception which had seized upon her like a giant, the reader can judge when we tell him that rather than relinquish joining the vile horde which contaminates the air of Great Salt Lake by their abominations, she actually tore herself from the children of her heart and went without them.

She did not, however, abandon her purpose. Finding herself baffled for the time being, she determined to change her tactics, the more certain to secure at a future day what she could not then effect. She went to Salt Lake City via St. Louis, and her parents had the melancholy satisfaction to know that if she was lost to them, her children were at least safe. These, brother and sister, under the bountiful and fostering care which they received, budded like the opening rose beneath the sweet and genial influences of the Southern Spring.

They heard nothing more of her till one day last week, when they were struck almost dumb with amazement by her entrance into the family mansion. We pass over what followed, as the reader can much better imagine than we describe it. She had been to Utah, had been a teacher there, had boarded at Gov. Brigham Young's—only boarded—had seen much suffering there from famine, and had seen, also the error of her ways. Said she had been mad, had now left the Mormons, and had come to live with her parents and children, and to do what she could to make them happy. She asked them to restore to her once more their confidence.

Of course the delight of her parents was boundless. She did not profess, however, to have renounced Mormonism, but wished not to return to Utah, and still insisted that the Mormons were good people, and Brigham and his associates in office true prophets. If these drawbacks upon the value of her repentance created a regret or a lingering suspicion in the minds of her parents, they did not express it, grateful and happy that she had done so much as she had, and made even a quasi confession as to the impropriety of her past conduct, and hoping doubtless that time would accomplish what was lacking in her complete recovery from her horrible delusion.

On last Saturday morning she requested permission to take her children into town—her parents live in the suburbs—to go shopping, and promising to return by five, or at most by six o'clock in the evening. The permission was readily granted, and they have seen neither her nor children since. She has accomplished her purpose; and she is of course on her way back to Utah with her children, to be thrust into the open throat of the grim visaged and horrible monster who sits midway upon the Rocky Mountains, lapping his repulsive jaws and eager to devour new victims as they become entangled in his foul, lecherous coils. Her dissimulation was profound, was perfect. So much for Mormonism.

Mrs. McLean's brother arrived in New-Orleans the next morning after her departure, wrote Mr. McLean informing him of her proceedings, and started at once in pursuit of her. Having obtained what he supposed to be good evidence of her having come to St. Louis, he came on here, bringing letters from respectable parties, certifying to the high respectability of McLean, and also of the family of Mrs. McLean, all of whom were equally interested with the unfortunate father in rescuing the children from the destruction that awaited them.

But her plans of operation were deep laid and well matured in Mormon council, both in Salt Lake City and in St. Louis. And I speak advisedly when I say it, for I have the best evidence of the fact that the Mormon leaders, then and now in this city, were busily engaged in aiding and abetting those parties in their nefarious work. And although the most diligent search was made in every direction, we were unable to ascertain with any degree of certainty the whereabouts of the woman and children until the 9th of March, when we received information of their being in Houston, Texas. Mr. McLean, the father of the children, had arrived in this city a few days previously. Pratt was then here, but on being informed of McLean's arrival he concealed himself. A warrant was obtained for him, and diligent search made; but, with the aid of his fellow apostles, he succeeded in making his escape.

McLean proceeded at once to Texas, but on his arrival there found that they had been gone some three weeks; but fortunately he obtained a list of fictitious names which she bore, and found a letter from Pratt, of which I herewith furnish you a copy, directed to her as Mrs. Lucy R. Parker:

St. Louis, Mo., March 3, 1857.

Dear Madam: I am well, except colds. I have just received yours of Feb. 15. Your correspondence with Mrs. Holmes, of New-Orleans, has probably betrayed you before this, as the Post-Office will be watched, and your handwriting known. If you and yours are safe when this reaches you, cease corresponding with N. O. Fly instantly from your present vicinity, Northward. Cover up your track behind you; do not look back or write back, or know any person back, neither in Houston nor elsewhere. Take stage or private conveyance, or any way you can get to northward in safety and with speed. I shall direct no more letters to you at Houston. My next letter will be directed to you at Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Marvel not if I am at the same place myself before you get there. If not, you can stop there until I come or you hear from me. My name is Mr. P. Parker, or, if it cannot be otherwise, the next name can be added. You need not be a Mormon, or bound for Utah, nor need anybody know your business. You will only have to stay in Fort Gibson a week or two, and can hire your board or earn it, as the case may be. Only be reconciled.

If Brother Grimnell, or Brother Moody, the Elders in Texas, wish to assist you, let it be in money or in ready and speedy conveyance, or in a boy or carriage, or some means or another to get you to Fort Gibson, Arkansas River.

My carriage will await you there, if the Lord will. As to your clothing from New-Orleans, I have not the most distant idea your father will send you one rag. But if he should, it is a mere chance if Boardman ever hears from it; there may be fifty Boardmans in the city. It is a pity you did not give some certain address, such, for instance, as Brother E. Snow, Box No. 332. It will not do, however, for you to write (back) to your father, because the postmark will put him on the Texas track. You can, however, write to your father, and request him to forward them to E. Snow, basement of church, corner of Fourth-street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Date said letter to St. Louis, Mo., and indorse it to E. Snow, and he can mail it here to the old gentleman. You can indorse in a separate note to Brother Snow his address, and a request to forward to him, or in case your father has forwarded them to some house in St. Louis. You can ask him to send a letter to E. Snow, Box No. 332, St. Louis, Mo., containing an order and directions to get them.

Brother Snow can then forward them to you this season. Do not make any effort to get your clothing unless you think there is some reason to hope they would be sent, because it will be giving them too much of a clue to your relationship, &c. &c.

I think I shall not start from here for Fort Gibson till I hear from you, say the 1st of April.

Mrs. Sayers is well. She has sent the $100. I paid it to Mr. E.

My money prospects are as usual. Debt yet due in St. Louis, $351. Dick and Betsey are well and have ministered well.

Latest news from home, Dec. 4. Our folks all well. Agatha sends her love to you. All the family united and full of the spirit of the "reformation." Nothing else thought of in Utah. All the tribes in much suffering among the H. Carts.

Pres. J. M. Grant died very suddenly on the last day of November last. It is a heavy blow to all. But he is gone to rest and is called to a wider and more useful field of labor.

Now cheer up, trust in God, seek his spirit, and may he bless and preserve you and yours, henceforth and for ever; and may you be delivered from the hand of the enemy and gathered home, is my earnest prayer and blessing, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen. Z.

Should Providence order it so that you came up the Mississippi, avoid landing in St. Louis; land in some neighboring town, and write to E. Snow as to me.

The foregoing letter, together with other information received at Houston, afforded McLean a clue to the whereabouts of the whole party. He started at once for Fort Gibson, where, on presenting his letters, he met with the warmest reception from the United States officers and soldiers [illegible] ... him until he met the Mormon party and recaptured his children. There being no law in that country by which the murderer could be brought to justice, McLean had only the alternative left him of being exposed to his [illegible] ... of administering justice to him in a summary way. He chose the latter course, and shot down the [illegible] ... children to place them in security, when he will come out before the world to receive whatever the consequences [illegible] ... can be justified upon Christian principles or not I do not undertake to say, but if a case can be imagined in which the taking of human life is justifiable, this in my opinion is one. Imagine an artful polygamist stealthily insinuating himself into the affections of the wife of an honorable and high-minded gentleman, influencing her to dispise and abandon her own husband and friends, and smuggle off his goods to the Mormon Church, and when, their nefarious plans for running off his innocent and beautiful children were discovered, and the heart-broken father compelled to part with them for their safety, the villain takes his wife and the mother of his babes to his own licentious embrace, thus breaking up and destroying the happiness of a family forever—(as he had done in no less than four instances before—bringing sorrow upon the gray hairs of parental affection) and not even content to stop there, but must come over the mountains and by stealth rob the injured husband and father of his last remaining objects of affection—to doom them to a life of infamy and prostitution? And tell me, where is the husband and father with the heart and spirit of a man, who would longer forbear and suffer such a fiend to live?

The public and the press of the country in which McLean put an end to the tormentor of his life, unanimously sustained him in the act. A correspondent, writing from the scene of action, says: "No jail could have held him in Arkansas, had he been arrested."

I have other instances of Mormon outrages equally revolting, which have been perpetrated here in St. Louis, and in other places, which I will give you in another article. C. G. WARD, City Missionary.

The Murder of Elder Pratt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Editors Commercial: Your paper of the 27th inst. contained an erroneous statement concerning myself. I am *not* a brother-in-law of Mr. H. H. McLean, who is reported to have killed Parley P. Pratt, a polygamous Mormon apostle. The mistake originated out of the fact that Mr. A. W. Babbitt, late Secretary of Utah, who was murdered, as is believed, by B. Young's Danite band, was my brother-in-law. The information that I communicated to Mr. McComb, (the father of the deluded victim of P. P. Pratt,) was solely intended to enable him to recover the children, and to enter into *legal* measures against Pratt. The fatal termination of this affair was altogether unexpected and unsought for by me, and it is with pungent grief that I contemplate the fact that P. P. Pratt, who was once an exalted apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ, should thus fall by the judgment of God for having given heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils. ISAAC SHEEN.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Saturday, May 30, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 [illegible] @ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 805 bbls.—including 507 bbls. Pearls—and 298 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, but holders claim full prices. Java, 13¾c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Bahia, [illegible] lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and languid, to-day, with more inclination to sell, than to buy.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14¼	14¼	14½
Middling Fair	14¼	14½	14¾	14¾
Fair	14½	14¾	14¾	15¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quiet and somewhat depressed. Sales, 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 70@$5 80
Straight State	6 90@ 6 [illegible]
Extra State	6 35@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@ 7 15
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 00@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,600 bbls., very low mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and was in $3 [illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 [illegible] for Jersey, at $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is scarce and stiffly held, but is not actively dealt in. Other kinds are plenty, heavy, and irregular. Sales, 12,000 bushels, including fair to good Canadian white at $1 80@$1 85; and inferior to very good Canadian club at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Rye is very sparingly offered and purchased at from $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Barley ranges from $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 70@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request and are heavy at 59c.@71c., for Western; [illegible] for State, and [illegible] for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and drooping. Sales 31,000 bushels, at $1@$1 01 for mixed, in store; $1 03@$1 05 for yellow, and $1 01@$1 03 for white, ℔ bushel.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states that "the demand for Sole continues good, but as many of the leading dealers [illegible] a disposition to realize at any sacrifice, there is no improvement to be noticed in prices, which continue to favor buyers. With our present light stock, both in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, were the trade to manifest any firmness, the market would soon resume its buoyancy and prices again be steady; I see no reason to change my opinion, that there is no more Leather in the process of tanning than is absolutely needed to supply the wants of the country, as the whole Western country, as well as the East and North, are mainly dependent on New-York for their supply of Sole Leather. The receipts this week have been liberal, and about equal to the sales. Oak is in fair request at former rates. The market is well supplied with Upper in rough.

SOLE.	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	39,000	3,500
Sales during the week, sides	31,400	4,400
Stock at the close of the week, sides	30,000	20,000

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Oak light, Southern, 28c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 37c.@40c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, [illegible]; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@41c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. Damaged, all weights, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 22c.@26c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Is dull and declining. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 49c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c.@51c., and New-Orleans, 75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is very scarce and quiet, as before quoted. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 50c., with several lots reported sold thereat, but the general asking rates are 51c.@52c. ℔ gallon. Tar is plenty and heavy. Resin finds ready purchasers at full prices.

OILS—Nothing really new occurred in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and tending downwards. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $23 [illegible] for Mess, and $19 30@$19 40 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9⅝c.@10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 [illegible] for repacked Western Mess; and $17 [illegible] for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef [illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 17c.@18c. for new Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in fair request, at former rates, $4 37½@$5 37½ for common to choice ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business thus: "Deer—The demand is quite active for the season, but as the stock in first hands is light, transactions are restricted. Sales have been 3,000 lbs. Texas at 32½c., 1,800 Florida at 27c., cash. Goat—The demand is light; manufacturers are holding off in anticipation of a decline in the price of heavy stock, but holders of Mexican Skins show no disposition to force sales. Curacoa are selling in small parcels to manufacturers. Sales are 12,000 Curacoa at 60c.@64c., 4@8 months."

SUGARS—Are plenty, heavy, and somewhat nominal in value. No important sales transpired to-day. The month's receipts having been much more extensive than the sales, the accumulation of stock has been very decided, yet the parties owning the bulk of the available supply are not eager to sell, unless at full prices. Refined Sugars are in demand at buoyant prices. We now quote Stuart's varieties thus: Loaf, 14¼c.; Crushed, 14¼c.; Ground, [illegible], and Circle A Crushed, 14¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 30c.@30½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite dull, and rates were, for the most part, nominal. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] ℔ bale; Flour, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef, [illegible] ℔ tierce; Resin, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, [illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports, we [illegible] quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, at 40s.; one from [illegible] to London, Deals, [illegible]; a bark from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, [illegible]; a ship from Quebec to Liverpool, on private terms; one hence to Liverpool, heavy Pipe Staves, [illegible], and Resin, [illegible]; a bark to Turk's Island and back, Salt, [illegible]; a brig from an Eastern port to Port au Prince, $10, and back to New-York, Wood, [illegible]; one to Trinidad Cuba and back, Sugar, [illegible], and Molasses [illegible]; a schooner to Humacoa, P. R., and back, [illegible]; one, 171 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and Eleuthera and back, [illegible]; one, [illegible] tons, to Eleuthera and back, [illegible]; one, 160 tons, same voyage, $500.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—IF MR. I. O. TRAVER, JAPANER is in this City, he will find a note at this office for him.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. [illegible] and 175 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with despatch, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LACE SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS, [illegible] POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE, [illegible] HONITON [illegible] AND MALTESE SETS AND COLLARS. 2,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS, below cost of importation. Our customers, and strangers visiting the City, will please call and examine. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED AND FRENCH GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, are in receipt of 2,000 dozen FRENCH GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, From $1 to [illegible] per dozen. Also, 1,000 LADIES' EMBROIDERED HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, at [illegible] cents each. Purchased at recent auction sales.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c. Just received, another lot of those RICH FRENCH AND THREAD BLACK LACE VEILS. Also, new styles, in Coiffures, Barbes, &c. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.

1,500 PIECES PRINTED FOULARD SILK. Only 60 cents, worth 75 cents. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., No. 471 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED. A large assortment of Mantles, [illegible], for ladies and misses. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., No. 471 Broadway.

1,200 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS. Warranted fast colors, only [illegible] per yard. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., No. 471 Broadway.

SILK ROBES $10. SILK ROBES $10. SILK ROBES $10. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS. Also a full assortment of FRENCH GUIPURE, And EUGENIE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF FOULARD SILKS. PRICE REDUCED TO $[illegible] PER DRESS. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. No. 551 Broadway.

2,000 yards fine Black Bareges	[illegible] cents per yard.
2,500 yards Superfine Bareges	31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards Crape Maretz	[illegible] cents per yard.
6,000 yards fine Mousseline de Laines	18 cents per yard.
6,000 yards very fine Lawns	12½ cents per yard.
(Warranted fast colors.)	
800 very handsome Robes	$3 00 per robe.
(Warranted fast colors.)	
400 very handsome Organdy Robes	$3 50 per robe.
(Warranted fast colors.)	

N. B.—One case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION. At H. B. CLAPP & CO.'S, Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st. Rich Silks, 4s. 6d. to 6s. Good printed Cashmere Shawls, at $5 and $7 [illegible]. Extra fine quality Cashmere Shawls, stella borders, $[illegible]. Broche border stella Shawls, $3 50 and $5. 1,300 new style Mantillas, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. 1,500 Mantillas, extra quality, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. 10 cases fine colored French lawns, [illegible], worth 1s. 6d. 5 cases yard wide black and white Lawns, [illegible]. Grass brown, blue and green Bareges [illegible], worth 25c. 500 flounced barege robes, [illegible]. 1,000 Parasols, at [illegible], a great bargain. White and brown Muslin by the piece, at cost prices. H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

MANTILLAS. SUPERIOR BLACK TAFFETA MANTILLAS, PARIS EMBROIDERED TAFFETA MANTILLAS, Extra rich. BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS, BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS, BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS. ALSO, CLOAKS, Suitable for Travelling. REAL BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS, IMITATION BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETS. THE BEST FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS, of the manufacture of Messrs. Bigelow & Co., and the most celebrated ENGLISH MAKERS, at $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard. Also, the newest designs in AXMINSTER, WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, and other carpets at equally low prices, received by the recent steamers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SUMMER SILKS AND SILK ROBES! Richest Paris Styles—full assortment. Also, Some new lots neat styles, LOW PRICED SUMMER SILKS, For Monday, June 1st. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES. A. T. STEWART & CO. Have removed temporarily their Upholstery, Furniture covering and Curtain material Department to another part of their store and in order to clear out their present RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK, They are offering great inducements to buyers. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING GOODS. BLACK CANTON CRAPE, BLACK BOMBAZINES, BLACK PINEAPPLE, BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK BAREGE, BLACK GRENADINES, BLACK JACONET, BLACK ORGANDIES, BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, BLACK GINGHAMS. Also, all goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS. JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS, which, for beauty of style and elegance of finish, cannot be excelled by any in the City. A large assortment of Lace Points and Lace Mantillas, some very rich.

ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS. 1,000 pieces more of the above goods at 12½ cents per yard, worth 25 cents, will be opened On Monday, June 1. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED Robes.—Elegant Summer Styles, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, From $4 to $18 each. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS. At $8, $10 and $12 each, As well as a great variety of all the finer qualities, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES. 200 dozen best Kid Gloves, at 75 cents per pair. For sale by G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway near 9th-st.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS! Six Cases SUPERIOR QUALITY, At 50 cents. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c., &c., AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION. Just received, a large lot of Silk Robes, at $22, worth $35. Also, a lot at [illegible], worth $[illegible]. With rich Chené Silks, at $1 50 per yard, worth $3, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

CHEAP MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER, In every variety of material and design. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STELLA AND PRINTED SHAWLS Will be offered on Monday, the 1st, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES, from $16 to $30 each, just received. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, Curtain Materials, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c., MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. Irish, English and French Poplins and Poplinettes; also, several new materials, very desirable, at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS. [illegible] Palm Leaf Shawls, slightly damaged, [illegible], worth $5 50. [illegible] Cashmere Shawls, [illegible], worth $4. [illegible] All Wool Palm Leaf French Shawls, $1 each. 700 Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls, Great bargains. 500 Real Stella Shawls, all wool, [illegible]. Ladies call and buy bargains. Complete assortment. ALEXANDER TURNEY, Nos. 61 and 63 Catharine-st. Three doors from Monroe-st.

EXTRAORDINARY GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS. To commence on Monday, and will continue until the whole property is disposed of. WILLIAMS & COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the ladies and the public generally, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A MERCHANT RETIRING FROM THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS. [illegible] $[illegible] comprising a general assortment of goods Usually kept in First-class establishments. [illegible] FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. [illegible] $10,000 worth of [illegible]; 12,000 worth of Delaines, Challies, Bareges, Lawns, &c.; 4,000 worth of Muslin and Lace Curtain materials; 7,000 worth of Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.; 2,500 worth of Scotch, Swiss and French Embroideries; 2,500 worth of goods for Men's and Boys' Summer wear; 3,000 worth of Poplins and Ducals for traveling dresses; 20,000 worth of English, French and Italian Dress Silks and Robes. Special attention is called to this rich collection of splendid Silks, such a display has never been seen before in this part of the City. [illegible] A splendid assortment of Paris and home made Mantillas will also be displayed. The whole of the above property will be submitted to immediate sale without the least reserve. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st. Every article will be marked at the lowest possible price, and no deviation made. Goods will be sent free of charge to all parts of the City and suburbs.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, $1 each. French Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 each. Fine French Jaconet and Organdie Muslins, 1s. 6d. per yard. Beautiful Printed Lawns, fast colors, 1s. per yard. Rich Plaid and Bayadere Silks, 25 inches wide, $1 per yard. Ready Monday, June 1. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO UP-TOWN LADIES. G. B. WILLIAMS begs to notify the ladies visiting in the upper part of the City that he is prepared to offer great bargains in Silks, Shawls, Poplins and Robes, Printed Jaconets, Organdies, &c., &c. No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st. N. B.—First-class assortment of housekeeping goods, at very low prices.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS, Of beautiful Black and White check, At $4 each. New in shape and handsome in style. Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2. At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PRINTED MUSLINS FOR SUMMER. Will be ready MONDAY, June 1st. CHOICE STYLES FOR RETAIL, 1,400 pieces, at 12½ to 25 cents per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES, ORGANDIES, ORGANDIES. 500 pieces printed Organdies, small Chintz patterns, at 18¾ cents per yard, worth 31¼ cents. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-av.

EMBROIDERED BANDS. From 25 cents to $5 50 each. EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS AND COLLARS, 30 per cent. below the cost of importation. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, STRIPES, PLAIDS, &c., &c., At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! 500 new and choice styles ready this morning. Prices from $1 50, upwards. Call early and make your selection. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. Satin Stripe Silks reduced to [illegible]. Heavy Stripe Silks to [illegible]. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Elegant striped, plaid and bayadere silks, flounced silks, robes, foulard robes and a great variety of low priced silks, retailed at less than importers' prices, at CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

500 FRENCH TALMAS. New in shape and beautiful in quality, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK, At $5 each. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS Will be offered on Monday, the 1st inst., MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS. LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have reduced their immense stock of silks to such prices as to insure an immediate sale. Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES from $12 to $20 each, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES. 100 BAREGE ROBES, $3 50 to $6 50. GRENADINE ROBES, very cheap. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal st.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, At less than cost to import, may be bought of LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 305 (old number 60) Canal st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES! 350 elegant plain flounced barege robes, at $5 the robe, will be opened on Monday, June 1, at CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

LACE MANTILLAS. VERY CHEAP, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.

New	China,	Toilet sets	$1 00
Styles	Glass	China Tea sets	4 50
Gas	and	China Dinner sets	20 00
Fixtures,	Crockery.	White Tea sets	3 00

At reduced prices at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 29th-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, IN LINENS, POPLINS, CLOTHS, &c., From $3 to $8. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS. SUPER LACE TRIMMED, $4. LACE MANTILLAS, $4 to $50. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

DUCAL PLAIDS. 2,500 yards of very desirable styles, only 2s. 6d. the yard; original price, 50 cents. A great bargain. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.—Gentlemen in the City for a few days can be served without delay. Particular attention paid to those who wish to furnish their own goods. Cutting and manufacturing for the trade in any quantity. A handsome variety of fancy shirtings. J. A. DELLINGER, No. 60 Warren-st., up stairs.

CHANTILLY LACES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and Flounces of a superior make and finish. Also point a'aiguille Capes, Collars, Sets, Coiffures and Barbes unequalled in style, and just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RICH LACE SETS,—ILLUSION LACE CAPES. A rich and varied assortment at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

CORSETS! CORSETS!—ONLY $1.—SHAKER hoods only 50 cents at Mrs. E. EGEN'S, No. 889 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., one block from Union square.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 45 John-st. and No. 290 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 290 Broadway, for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their [illegible] superior manner.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES WILL FIND A splendid assortment of HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS Comprising Pure Irish Linens, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins and Towelings, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of WHITE GOODS, Lace and Embroideries, Hosiery, Hats and [illegible], at a great reduction, at ORRIN TAYLOR'S, Nos. 334 and 336 [illegible]-st.

LADIES WILL FIND A splendid assortment of RICH STELLA SHAWLS, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Worth [illegible]. At ORRIN TAYLOR'S, [illegible].

MILLINERY.

HATS AND [illegible] AUTUMN [illegible] SILK BONNETS, HATS AND [illegible] AT GREAT BARGAINS, [illegible] ... [illegible] MRS. [illegible]

564 BROADWAY.—WE [illegible]. Just received, per last steamer, [illegible] ... variety of [illegible] Goods.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM offer PALM LEAF HATS, PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, SHAKER HOODS, By the case or dozen. Just received, and now for sale, at No. 118 BROADWAY, Corner of [illegible]. Also, a general stock of choice STRAW GOODS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE, FOR JUNE. Combining the features of a Magazine with a Railway Guide. CONTENTS:

I.—Biography of Geo. Palmer, President of [illegible] Railroad, (with Portrait.)
II.—Railways and their Progress.
III.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel. Illustrated.
IV.—Tourist's Guide to the Watering Places and Summer Resorts; giving short descriptions of each important place in the United States, and the way to get to them.
V.—A large steel plate Map of the Railways of the United States.
VI.—Index of Diverging Routes.
VII.—Tables of upwards of 2,000 Points in the United States, in connection with Railways.
VIII.—A List of Hotels in the United States and Canadas.
IX.—A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
X.—Sixty-four Maps of the Principal Railways.
XI.—New Time Tables, corrected to date.
XII.—A Commercial Register of Prominent Business Houses.
XIII.—A List of New Publications.
XIV.—[illegible]

Price, 25 Cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

No traveler should be without this book, which is published monthly and is authority upon steam navigation.

From the New-York Tribune.

The completeness of this work and its apparent general accuracy, recommends it to the attention of travelers, whether on excursions of business or pleasure.

From the American Railway Times.

This is a most admirable [illegible], and one which we cordially recommend to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever [illegible] in this country.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Appletons' Railway Guide is, without question, the most complete work of the kind ever published. [illegible] F. Thomas, the efficient [illegible] *Guide*, was for many years a resident of our City, and is well known to many of our citizens as possessing every talent for a work of this kind.

From Harper's Weekly.

Appletons' Railway Guide, which, under its new appearance, has become as much of a necessity in America, as Bradshaw is in England, [illegible] ... its style puts to shame that dingy publication.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

DINSMORE'S JUNE GUIDE. CONTAINS A GREAT [illegible], TIME TABLES, STEAM NAVIGATION, ROUTE BOOK. The first tells when the trains leave and arrive. The second tells where the hotels [illegible]. The third tells how to get from one city to another. Worth more than the several [illegible] than all the other books (which cost $1 a piece.) 288 pages with a large map. Price 25 cents. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

[illegible] The Second Edition of 4,000 copies. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, Entitled THE MAGIC STAFF. We are now ready to supply sellers from the second edition of this very popular and interesting work. Address the Publishers. J. S. BROWN & CO., No. 22 Frankfort-st., New-York.

DOWN-TOWN BOOKSTORE. GREAT RUSH FOR THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT BOOKS—SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THIS WEEK.—A counter full of large octavos, &c., at 25 cents per vol., some of them published at $[illegible]. Take them to the country and enjoy yourselves. Hurrah for the children. An extensive counter for the children, at [illegible] cents. Ask your mothers if it isn't best to get a few books to take in the country, they are so cheap, at C. SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Don't forget IMRAY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Price $1.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented business of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE, from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bond and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.) Third year of the enterprise. In order to [illegible] sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in addition [illegible] gift [illegible] value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS. Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Bracelets, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and [illegible] Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues, with explanations, [illegible] address, upon application. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO., Principal store No. 677 Broadway, Lafarge Buildings.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals, issued weekly. Subscriptions $2 a year; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, editor of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, [illegible], New-York.

NEW-YORK MAGISTRATE—THE JOURNAL of Criminal and Civil Courts, an [illegible] record of the records of crime and law, the only one [illegible] for families. Weekly, $1 per annum; $[illegible] Ready for this week, [illegible]. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—THE BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the care and [illegible] of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JULY—OUT THIS MORNING. For sale everywhere. T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

GUILMETTE VERSUS HARRISON.—THE GUILMETTE REPLY, [illegible] in the *Musical World* of this week. Office No. 379 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE, RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern. LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with despatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, engraved. A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery. WILLIAM F. HAWS, [illegible] ... [illegible] No. 38 Courtlandt-st.

[illegible] STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 76 John-st., New-York. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of our goods just published, and will be forwarded FREE OF POSTAGE to any dealer who desires. Send your address and obtain [illegible]. [illegible], BARNES & RHOADS, No. 76 John-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE, THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS FROM DELFT-HAVEN, A.D. 1620. Now on view at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... of all its invention in the most extravagant terms, and to place upon it so high a pecuniary value, that it would take a large fortune to purchase the most fractional interest in it: Or, that he has no capacity, himself, to ex-[illegible]

[illegible] than 5,000. In 1850, the Collins steamers commenced running, and 29,362 Americans crossed the Atlantic during that year. In 1856, the number of American travelers returning from Europe that landed at this port [illegible]

[illegible] little brief authority, may not simply set at defiance the acts of the Legislature, but the decisions of the Judges; and if he cannot hope for success, may at least feel assured of impunity. What will be the effect of a preceden[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

United States Deputy Marshal CHURCHILL and his assistants, under [illegible] at Springfield, Ohio, for resisting the [illegible] authorities, were brought before [illegible] on Saturday morning. CHURCHILL and [illegible] were arraigned on two charges—one for [illegible] the Sheriff and the other for [illegible] Deputy Sheriff, with intent to [illegible]—and held to bail in $2,500 each. The rest of the party, eight in number, refused to give bail, and were committed to jail.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, the new Governor of Kansas, arrived at Lecompton on Wednesday last. He immediately delivered his Inaugural Address, in which he [illegible] the action of the Free-State [illegible] the Territorial [illegible].

The [illegible] steamship Canadian is now fully due at Quebec from Liverpool, with advices to May 20—[illegible], owing to the discourtesy of those having control of the Canadian lines of telegraph, in refusing to open the offices on Sunday, we are not advised of her arrival or otherwise.

In conformity to the decision of Commissioner BETTS, and orders from the State Department at Washington, LOUIS GRELET, one of the parties arrested here in January last for defrauding the Northern Railway of France, was, on Saturday, surrendered to the representative of the French Government in this City, who caused him to be placed on board the *Arago*, for France, in charge of officer DEVOE, one of the aids of the Chief of Police of [illegible]. A writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable immediately, to produce GRELET, was issued by Judge CLERKE, half an hour before the sailing of the *Arago*, but it was not served, as, at an earlier hour, GRELET was conveyed down the Bay in a steam-tug, on which he remained until the coming of the *Arago*.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury subject to draft at the present time is in the neighborhood of twenty-three millions.

A few [illegible] houses that survived the first conflagration at Seguine's Point were, on Saturday night, burned to the ground by an incendiary. The trouble is only beginning.

Yesterday, seven passengers, sick with small pox, were taken ashore at Quarantine from the ship *Navigator*, just arrived from Antwerp.

It is rumored that LOT C. CLARK is to apply for a new injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, to restrain them from their duty, because, as he alleges, they have placed four buoys in the bay in such a manner as to obstruct navigation and interfere with the oystermen. The writ had not been granted on Saturday afternoon. Still another injunction was applied for by a Seguine's Point oysterman on Friday, but it was not granted.

The Mayor versus The State.

We suppose there are very few people in the State of New-York, or any other State, who have any doubt about the way in which the controversy pending between the Mayor and the New Police Commissioners will end. If the Court of Appeals decide against him he will be forced to submit; if it decide for him his adversaries will submit; in any case the law will triumph, and the triumph of the law over individual wants and wishes is the thing which we have all most at heart.

We may safely assert, therefore, that our readers are not now so solicitous to the chances of the struggle in favor of either Democrat or Republican, the victory of the New Police or the Old. The feature in this disgraceful conflict which most affects our welfare, through the influence it will have upon our future, is the demoralization which it must unquestionably work, and has worked, amongst our "dangerous classes." We have borrowed this expressive term from the French, but we think we may give it a much wider signification in New-York than it can be made to bear in Paris. There it applies to the thousands whom competition drives into want, and want flings back on communism, to the thousands who, pursued from month to month, and day to day, by the attacks of a relentless enemy, fly in sheer despair to the wildest visions, and the least desperate enterprises. Our dangerous classes are not those who suffer from want, so much as those who confound the right of sharing in the government with the right to set all law at defiance. In common with all the great cities of the world, and in a greater degree than most of them, we suffer from the accumulation of the ignorant and disorderly in our streets and alleys. In other countries these men are wild beasts whom the government surrounds with a cordon of bayonets, and extirpates, without mercy, upon the slightest symptoms of disturbance. In this country they are our fellow-citizens, go with us to the polls, and may any day sit in judgment over us. In Europe they can be kept in order by fear and force. Here we must endeavor to restrain them by some moral power, or not at all. A French rowdy is terrible only behind a barricade, with a musket in his hands. Our rowdies become Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Policemen, lead parties, sit in conventions, vote away our money and divide our taxes between them. They collect together from the four corners of the earth, off-casts upon us, as upon so much carrion. Everybody, whose observations, mental, moral or political, have made other countries too hot for him, comes to New-York, and sets to work, might and main, to govern the City. Men too bad for California can here rise to eminence without ever mending their ways, without "taking a drink" or giving a stab the less. In municipal politics, a man's chances of success are in inverse ratio to his respectability. The Wilsons and Woods, and Connerys, rise to power and place, not upon the shoulders of the citizens, but upon the shoulders of the waifs and strays of society, whom fortune has cast into our bye-ways, and who, for any interest they have in our municipal welfare, or any knowledge they have of the working of civic government, might as well have been born in Kamschatka and fed on blubber or train oil.

The only defence which the true citizens of this City, the men who build and beautify its streets, who toil in it, make their homes in it, and are really interested in its growth and prosperity, have hitherto had against the vagaries and excesses of these people, has been the sanctity of the law, and the general and profound conviction, pervading all classes and conditions, that its dicta must be obeyed, and that no man, or set of men in the community, were powerful enough to disregard them. We have been allowing Mayor WOOD now, for some [illegible] by his example, that any bold, bad man, who finds himself clothed in a little brief authority, may not simply set at defiance the acts of the Legislature, but the decisions of the Judges; and if he cannot hope for success, may at least feel assured of impunity. What will be the effect of a precedent of this sort upon the minds of the unstable hordes who now shout in the Mayor's train, may be much more readily imagined than described. A certain weakness in the executive is one of the prices we pay for, and perhaps, we should add, one of the unavoidable incidents of the liberty we enjoy. We are forced to content ourselves with the minimum of Government, to leave as little as possible to the authorities, and as much as possible to the good sense of the community. When manners were simple and primitive, towns small, and the restraints of custom and religion and public opinion were strong, this *laissez faire* system worked reasonably well. But the times are changing, and we are changing with them. There is growing up about us a large and increasing mass for whom the schoolmaster has done very little, and for whom the pulpit does nothing at all. In dealing with them neither the traditions of puritanism, nor the self-sacrifice of patriotism, nor the discipline of education, render us any aid. The Courts of Justice and the acts of the Legislature have the great and only sure barrier we have had to oppose to their passions, their turbulence, or their rapacity. The Corporation has been hewing a breach in it, which we, in our life-time may never see repaired. We are allowing them to establish the principle, dangerous anywhere, but doubly dangerous in this country, that laws passed by one party legally qualified to legislate, are not binding upon another party which happens to find itself in a minority. We shall soon have every law submitted, before being carried into execution, to the examination of a caucus, and the final decision of courts of law reviewed by commission of delegates. No doctrine could be more agreeable to the majority of the rowdies of this City than the doctrine that their first allegiance was due to their party, and not to the State, and nothing could be more agreeable to the demagogues who earn a subsistence by groping in the mire of politics than to be exalted into the position of a Court of Last Resort. As soon as it is fairly established that "NED MORRISSEY" is not bound to obey any law upon which he has not had an opportunity of taking the sense of FERNANDO WOOD or "BILL WILSON," this State will be no longer a fit place for any man to reside in who has a coat on his back or a dollar in his pocket.

Pleasant Anticipations.

If cholera or yellow fever fail to pay us a disastrous visit during the approaching Summer months, there's no use of having epidemics to punish violations of the well-known laws of health. New-York is in an abominably filthy condition, and there seems to be little probability of permanent improvement. True, the mud in Broadway is rather under than over two inches deep, and in some of the uptown streets the same danger of exposing the pavement to public view exists. But in West Broadway, Church, Varick, Spring and a host in addition of side and cross streets, are as destitute of all suspicion of decency as our City authorities are of conscience. Change the contract system as we may, provide for ever so many new checks upon peculation, and penalties for failure to execute engagements, and pour out money like water, still the filth accumulates, as its horrible consequences approach their most malignant development. The ordinance against casting garbage in the streets is disregarded and the gutters reek with decaying vegetation, and putrifying animal substances. The garbage carts in some quarters have disappeared altogether since the warm term commenced, and as a consequence innumerable boxes and dilapidated barrels grace the sidewalks, filled to overflowing with slops and refuse vegetables, sending out their pestilential malaria with the industry of death.

Where shall we turn for relief? City Inspector MORTON seems disposed to essay it, and if he succeeds in the Herculean task will deserve the hearty thanks of the community. In the light of past experience we cannot but fear that some quibble of law may be interposed to prevent fulfillment of his benevolent intentions. What then? Certain pestilence may be anticipated unless some remedy is speedily found,—and it behooves all citizens to turn the question over and see what can be done. In Paris dirty streets are never tolerated. Before 9 o'clock in the morning every householder is compelled to have the pavement fronting his premises thoroughly swept, and the garbage and dirt-carts appear to carry off the collections by the same hour. These regulations are enforced with the clock-work regularity which despotism ever gives to all routine duties. Years ago a somewhat similar plan was in vogue in New-York,—and it becomes a worthy question for consideration whether it would not be better to progress back again to the system of that day. Already we see that the Beaver-street merchants have been constrained to resort to it on their own behalf; and unless some better plan can be devised which is just as simple and practicable, the City would be greatly the gainer by its general adoption and its enforcement by law. There is no use of talking about Quarantine to prevent contagious infection from abroad, while we continue to breed pestilence in our very midst.

EASTWARD, HO.—The tide of travel sets strongly this season across the Atlantic. Never before was there so large a number of passengers taking a run across to Europe. The *Asia*, which sailed on Wednesday last for Liverpool, took 172 passengers; the *Queen of the South*, which sailed on the same day for Southampton and Bremen, took 164 passengers; the *City of Manchester*, which sailed on Thursday for Liverpool, took 240 passengers; and the *Arago*, which sailed, on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, took 307 passengers—a larger number, we believe, than was ever carried from this port in an Atlantic steamer. During the present month fifteen steamers are announced to leave New-York for Europe, making an average departure [illegible] day. Four of these steamers [illegible] the present week, and we [illegible] each will carry a large number of travelers, whose passages are already engaged.

The number of American travelers annually visiting Europe has greatly increased of late years. Prior to 1850 the number never exceeded 7,500 in any one year, and the average number for the ten years previous was not more than 5,000. In 1850, the Collins steamers commenced running, and 29,362 Americans crossed the Atlantic during that year. In 1856, the number of American travelers returning from Europe that landed at this port alone was 39,319. In 1855, the number landed at all our ports was 29,599; but in 1854 it reached 32,641.

This great increase of European travel indicates a general prosperity at home, but part of it is owing to the natural increase of the business and social relations of the Old and the New Worlds, and part to the increased facilities for travel offered by our steam-packets. But, if the number of Americans going to Europe increases, so does the number of Europeans coming to this country, for a few months' travel, yearly increase. At every adjournment of Parliament there are a score or two of members who run over here to take a look at the practical working of our institutions, instead of going on the Continent, or to the moors to shoot grouse.

Inventors and Inventions.

While we are unwilling even to seem to disregard the claims of inventors to respect for their genius, and gratitude for their services as the pioneers of civilization and progress, we should be neglecting the interests of our readers if we failed to remind them that the immense fortunes understood to have been made by the patents of WOODWORTH, COLT, GOODYEAR, WILDER, SHARPE, MCCORMICK and others, have brought into the field swarms of quacks and "confidence men," who, claiming to have made important and pecuniarily valuable discoveries, swindle the community out of an annual aggregate of millions. These "confidence inventors" have a set of slang phrases about the conservatism of the age, the indifference with which men of mechanical genius are treated, &c., and excite the sympathy of those who forget, or have never known, that what is true of past generations is not so of this one, especially in Great Britain, France and the United States, in which countries, so far from conservatism in material progress being the rule, enterprise and speculation, not only in inventions but in all sorts of novelties, have, on several occasions within thirty years, maddened the people into excesses which neither the warnings of the press, nor, in some cases, even the laws of the land could repress. In our own country, it is only necessary to refer back to the silk-worm, merino sheep, western land, Shanghae fowl, gold mining, and similar manias, to show that there is always to be found among us a large number of persons who, far from being unwilling to approve anything that promises to be useful, because it is new, are, on the contrary, too speculative, and too much inclined to believe, without sufficient investigation, that every new project has in it the elements of success. The facts would rather seem to be that the tendency to run into extremes, and after novelties, is so strongly marked a trait of the American character, that there is an over-anxiety to supply the demand which keeps the market constantly glutted with "notions." There has not been a week, during the last ten years, during which there have not been presented to capitalists more projects than could be carried out remuneratively, if backed by a capital equal to the entire specie circulation of the United States; and for every one feasible project offered there have been a half dozen worthless ones. But as society is now organized, it is simply impossible even for every *good* thing to be made to pay immediately. There is not money enough to carry them all through at once. Some things *must* "wait a little longer."

But to go back to inventors. The intelligent student of the industrial history of Christendom can not fail to have remarked that the time between the announcement of a useful invention, and its practical application to the purposes of life has been gradually growing less. We had hardly heard that the electric telegraph had been demonstrated to be practicable, before the news came that it was in operation between Baltimore and Washington; and while yet waiting to see how it would work, we heard that the building of some ten thousand miles of telegraph had been contracted for and commenced. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that this great invention is now in general use on both sides of the Atlantic, although it is only thirteen years since the world saw the first practical working line—that to which we have just referred. In like manner, railroads came into immediate use, immediately after their practicability was demonstrated. The same may be said of steam-presses, threshing machines, reapers, planing, and turning machines, and many other inventions, all of which would have been even much more readily adopted, were it not that Governments and private individuals had been robbed of so much time and money by pretenders that they considered it prudent to look with more or less suspicion upon every man who approached them with a novelty.

It sometimes appears, after listening to the story of a "poor inventor," that he is vainly struggling to convince a stupid world of the importance of a really valuable invention; and you sympathise with him, wish you had to spare the capital he requires, as much for your own sake as for his, and wonder that some men of means uninvested do not see it to be to their interest to furnish him with what may be necessary to place his invention before the public in a useable and salable condition. Such is the impression that the inventor's "tale of woe" generally makes on kindly disposed persons, who take the truth of his story for granted, merely because they have not heard it contradicted, and because, perhaps, it is easier to believe it than to thoroughly investigate it. Few persons have the disposition to examine an invention thoroughly before they think of taking an interest in it. It is only then, when they are to be called upon to put their hands in their pockets, that they really take pains to sift the merits of what is brought before them, and to form an intelligent estimate of its probable pecuniary value. And when such an investigation is instituted, in forty-nine cases out of fifty, one of these things will appear:

Either that, although the general principles of the invention under consideration are susceptible of practical application, and will doubtless be usefully applied at some future time, the inventor has not *yet* succeeded, for some reason or other, in so applying them as to make his invention of any market value:

Or, that the inventor's vanity and avarice are so inordinate as to disgust every one with whom he comes in contact, impelling him to speak of his invention in the most extravagant terms, and to place upon it so high a pecuniary value, that it would take a large fortune to purchase the most fractional interest in it:

Or, that he has no capacity, himself, to explain the merits of his invention, or to interest in it persons of means and intelligence, and that, while he will acknowledge, theoretically, the rareness and indispensability to his success of the capacity he lacks, he is so mean as to be unwilling to pay liberally those who do possess it, either in money, or in a fair share of his invention:

Or, that he is, at bottom, a dishonest, worthless fellow. Such, at any rate, has been our experience.

Meritorious inventors have no reason to whine about being neglected. Special laws for their protection and encouragement have been passed in most countries, and Judges invariably charge that these laws are to be construed in favor of patentees. World's Fairs have been got up in England, Ireland, France and America, for the exhibition of inventions; annual State and County Fairs are also held in many countries on both sides of the Atlantic, at which medals are awarded to inventors; valuable presents are often made to them by Governments, and rewards are often offered by Governments, societies and private individuals, for certain inventions and discoveries. For example, Mr. BRONSON MURRAY, a celebrated agriculturist in Illinois, has offered to contribute $5,000 toward a sum of $50,000, to be presented to any man who invents a steam plow that will work—not for the invention or for any part of it, but simply as a bonus for the invention of such a plow, that he and his brother agriculturists may have the privilege of buying as many as they want, at the inventor's own price.

Let us, then, hear no more of this "boo-hooing" of inventors. They are much more liberally dealt with than the majority of their fellow-citizens. Where one inventor has a liberal claim on our sympathy, fifty other persons have quite as strong a claim upon it, for the losses, and sometimes the total ruin, they have sustained by inventions. The inventor's victims are of all kinds, classes, dispositions, and calibres; the generous, the avaricious, the intelligent, the ignorant, the cunning, the simple, the rich, and even the poor—men, for instance, who have worked hard, for fourteen or fifteen years, to save some $500, which they are inveigled into investing in some "wonderful discovery," that leaves them penniless in a few months, and without the smallest chance of ever recovering a single dollar of their hard earnings. Few men can be found, known to have even as little as $100 by them, who have not often been importuned to put it in some invention by which they would be sure to make a large and rapid fortune; and few of those who have been thus importuned have been able, at all times, to withstand the temptation to go in and—lose. There are few journalists who have not been asked a dozen times to use the editorial columns of the paper they own, or for which they write, to "crack up" some wonderful invention, worth, according to the patentee, at least a couple of millions, at a price less than the successive amounts of matter, sought to be inserted, would cost in the advertising columns. If these men deal, or rather attempt to deal—for of course no respectable journalist will permit such a conversation to be continued—in such a niggardly manner with the press, an institution without whose aid, it would take them twenty years to notify the people of a single State, even of their, the inventors' existence, some idea may be formed of their probable demeanor toward less influential persons.

To conclude: a man cannot well be too cautious in investing his money in patents, however apparently brilliant the prospects; and it should be borne in mind that the fact of the United States or any other Government having granted letters patent for an invention affords not a particle of evidence that it is worth one cent. We venture to say that not one patent in fifty taken out in this country earns money. Inventors may make something by selling "rights" and "territory," or stock companies may be got up and money made by selling shares; but the inventions themselves are not successfully and profitably applied to the uses specified in the patents issued—no, not one in fifty.

Overladen Cars in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-day, about 3 o'clock, I was riding in Car No. 63, Fulton Avenue Line, the conductor of which filled all the seats, and admitted so many afterwards, that seventeen were standing at one time! Fully fifteen of these were taken from the Long Island Railroad train at Classon Avenue, and from a stage on Lafayette Avenue; a part of whom might, *ought*, and would have waited for the next car, since the line is not usually crowded when coming down so late in the afternoon. One gentleman, so weak from recent illness that he could hardly stand, was driven from his seat by this influx of women, children, and burly, swearing countrymen, and was compelled to stand during three fourths of his ride. Is there no remedy for such an abuse? Yours, BROOKLYN.

The above complaint is only one of a great number of a similar complexion which we have received. As to the question of a remedy to the evil complained of, we suppose that it must be left to the Brooklyn Common Council to answer it. The traveling public are most shamefully imposed upon by the Consolidated Railroad Company, and the only way to put a stop to their impositions is for the Common Council to compel them to put on a sufficient number of cars to accommodate the public, and by limiting the number of passengers that shall be carried in a car. The rule with the Company now is, as we understand, at the end of every week, or month, to discharge the conductor who has the smallest amount of receipts to show. This, it will be readily seen, is offering the strongest possible inducement to the conductors to crowd as many passengers into a car as possible, wholly regardless of their comfort or convenience. A five-cent piece, more or less, may determine whether he will be dismissed or retained. He of course will always stop his car to pick up a passenger, and, if it is a woman he crowds her into the car and expects some man to give up his seat to her. It is an ungracious thing for a man to be sitting at his ease while he sees a lady standing up; he naturally enough thinks what his own feelings would be if he saw his wife or mother standing in a crowded car while there were men sitting at their ease. But however repugnant it may be to a man's feelings in such a case, a sense of duty should cause him to smother his feelings of gallantry and make him keep his seat. By so doing he might be instrumental in compelling the Company to put on a greater number of cars. Ladies will thoughtlessly wait to an omnibus to stop and take them up, when they see it is already overcrowded, and when they know that they will compel a man to vacate his seat. We carry our gallantry, sometimes, to a very inconvenient excess. It is possible that a man may be weary, or feeble, or much less able to stand than the lady to whom, as a matter of course, he resigns his seat. We would advise our Brooklyn friends who find themselves so inconvenienced by crowded cars not to get into one when they see it is already well filled; and, when they are seated, to keep their seats until they arrive at the end of their journey. Perhaps this course, if it were persevered in for a sufficient length of time, might produce a much needed change.

PUNISHMENT OF WITNESSES.—Two years ago a young man in an interior city was arrested upon the charge of outraging the person of a poor and friendless girl, filling an humble, though honest station. Her statement of the event was very explicit, carrying conviction of its truth. The accused, being of good family, and enjoying the troop of friends with which prosperity always surrounds one, furnished the required bail and passed out at once into free air, to try his prowess upon some new victim. The accuser, on the other hand, having no moneyed friends to protect her, was locked up as a witness. By dint of the various expedients to which culprits resort when fearful of meeting the charges filed against them while they are fresh, the trial was put off from time to time, until two years had elapsed; and finally the accused was acquitted altogether upon some quibble which saved him from the Penitentiary, but not from the scorn of all lovers of justice who had watched the proceedings. Meantime, during the two years in which the farce was pending, the victim of his crime languished in a prison. He became the hero of sympathizing friends, and she endured the only punishment resulting from the wrong.

This case presents a striking commentary upon the absurd injustice of imprisoning witnesses. A day or two since another and somewhat similar illustration was furnished us nearer home. A servant-girl made complaint against her employer for a successful felonious assault in the presence of his own daughter. The circumstances of the case appear to have been peculiarly aggravated,—for, not satisfied with the accomplishment of his hellish purpose, the accused beat and kicked her in a shocking manner, until she was rescued by his wife, a policeman and others, who burst open the door of his room and arrested him in the very act. The assailant was taken before a Magistrate and released at once upon bail; and the girl placed under lock and key as a witness,—the duration of her imprisonment, in all probability, depending upon the ability of the accused to clog and delay the wheels of justice.

Such facts as these, which transpire every day, are a disgrace to American civilization, and loudly demand a reform. There is no sense in thus punishing innocent victims of crime for the mere chance of convicting the guilty. Nor is there any necessity for so great a perversion of justice. If stringent measures are necessary to enforce attendance of witnesses, others are not difficult of devisal which will accomplish the desired end without libeling common sense. Among these we would suggest a law making wilful non-attendance of a witness *prima facie* evidence of complicity with the criminal to be affected by his testimony. Or such failures might be made contempt of Court punishable by fine and imprisonment. Forbid, if needs be, the departure of a witness from the City under heavy penalties, and visit even the attempt to do so with severity. In these, or in a dozen other ways, may witnesses be secured, without a perpetuation of the present system, which offers a premium to concealment of crime, lest the witness should be made to suffer for his knowledge.

AN OPENING FOR WALKER.—As the Administration has not yet succeeded in finding anybody courageous enough to accept the Governorship of Utah, perhaps while our fillibustering countryman, Gen. WALKER, is looking about for a new field for the exercise of his peculiar talent, he might be induced to accept the post of Governor of Utah. But, if the President should not think it advisable to avail himself of Gen. WALKER's services, the late President of Nicaragua might lead the remnant of his army out to Salt Lake and commence a rival settlement of monogamists in opposition to the polygamist disciples of JO. SMITH. There is plenty of room in Utah for a new settlement, and a rival community, with Gen. WALKER for a leader, in opposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG, would make that isolated territory a decidedly interesting spot.

Society Library.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. MCMULLIN there will be an election, to-day, of a new Librarian, to fill his place. Among the candidates we notice that Mr. A. D. WHITE, of the Mercantile Library, offers himself. Mr. WHITE is in every way fitted for the post, and his long experience in the Mercantile Library renders him a peculiarly proper person.

WALKER'S FRIENDS IN NEW-YORK.—The Nicaraguan sympathizers here seem to exhibit a remarkable apathy in view of the late closing events at Rivas, in which their admired friend and Chief took so melancholy a part. We had expected to see them already, if not fired up with indignation, eagerly passing round the hat for material aid, at least holding a [illegible] meeting in the Park or Constitution Hall, [illegible]-street, to denounce the Central American [illegible], and appointing a committee to make stupendous preparations for the reception of Gen. WALKER, when he arrives in New-York. But we hear nothing of such a movement, and cannot learn that any steps will be taken in this direction, except to honor Gen. [illegible] with a serenade this evening.

Col. TITUS has remained in private quarters since he landed from the *Illinois*, and the story is that he will soon depart for the South.

Gen. WHEAT will visit North Carolina for a week, and on returning intends to apply for admission to the bar, and settle himself down to the practice of law.

The several officers of the Nicaraguan Army now in this City, are ready to join WALKER's proposed new expedition against the Central American States, but having seen the elephant, declare their unwillingness to stir a peg unless provided liberally with funds.

DEATH OF MR. THEODORE BANKS.—THEODORE BANKS, Esq., President of the New-York Corn Exchange, died at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, aged 48 years, after a protracted illness. His loss will be severely felt by the mercantile community, among whom his energy, probity, and decision of character gave him a high standing. Mr. BANKS was a member of the first Arbitration Committee of the Corn Exchange, a tribunal recognized by law for the settlement of disputes among merchants, and whose decision is final. At the time of his death he was Director of the Market Bank and of the National Fire Insurance Company. He survived JOHN L. BUCKLEY, whom he succeeded as President of the Corn Exchange only two months, and his remarks on the occasion of Mr. B.'s death, seemed prophetic of his own end. A meeting will probably be called at the Corn Exchange to-day. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Seventh-street, corner of Second-avenue, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

[illegible] Staten Island [illegible] it is to be hoped, have a tend[illegible] of violence and ruffianism [illegible] not only upon the [illegible] boats, but upon all the boats plying to [illegible] suburbs. New-York ruffians [illegible] more [illegible] and more cowardly than [illegible]. They possess scarcely [illegible] hood, and only attack when [illegible] neither the will nor ability to [illegible] in their element when [illegible] helpless by strong drink, or [illegible] language, if not with their fists, [illegible] women who may happen to be for the moment without a protector. These wretches make passage through some of our City avenues disagreeable, if not dangerous to decent folk, and have taken [illegible] entire possession of our suburban [illegible] and the ways leading to them—where, for the time, they are not within reach of the policeman's club—that decent people are reluctantly compelled to seek [illegible] less desirable quarters for that recreation so necessary to denizens of a large city. This evil is growing, and has already become too great to bear with further patience.

On Sunday evening a number of ruffians such as we are speaking of came on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine*, as she was leaving her landing-place for this City. The boat was crowded with men and their wives and families, returning happily to their homes. Any common blackguard, it is to be presumed, would have been constrained to act with common decency in such a place and on such an occasion—would have refrained from giving too loudly vent to his brutal nature, or from betraying too plainly his innate debasement. But, as we have already remarked, a New-York blackguard knows no decency, and acknowledges no restraint save that made necessary by brute force. And so, the ruffians of whom we are speaking, acting up to their natures, took advantage of the occasion to create a disturbance, to knock down unoffending passengers, and insult and trample beneath their feet some helpless women. The majority of the passengers fled hither and thither in terror, while the drunken ruffians, rejoicing over the confusion which they had created, rushed wildly about, brandishing open knives, bidding defiance, and threatening to "take the boat," and declaring with oaths and profanity that their "party" could and would whip some other "party" that they believed to be aboard. A fight ensued, and several young men were stabbed, one of them in the abdomen, "and so badly," says the report, "that more than ten feet of his entrails hung from the wound!" The wounded man died, of course, and at the inquest held upon his body some facts were elicited which, were it not for the frequency of the scenes they depict, might well excite surprise and indignation.

Thomas Burns being sworn, said—I reside at No. 14 State street; I was at the Staten Island Ferry gate at the leaving of the 6 o'clock boat, the *Josephine*; I saw Quinn, Donnelly and others go on the boat; they appeared to be intoxicated; I saw them attempt to trip up a man who was accompanied by a woman; I saw Donnelly put his knee in the back of a woman; they did this as they were passing along; when I was on the boat, I heard one of the party in which Quinn was say that they "Had party enough to take the boat and what was on it;" after the affray, I saw Donnelly and another, [illegible], [illegible] and others on the boat; Donnelly did not appear to be very drunk while on the boat; I was [illegible] acquainted with the deceased.

Matilda Murray, residing at No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, was sworn. She said: I went upon the promenade deck of the *Josephine* upon it leaving Staten Island; in a few moments I saw three young men chasing about the deck; soon after, saw them beating a boy about seventeen years of age; the boy was crying, and tried to get away; the next I saw was the prisoner, who was being attacked by the same party.

Now these scenes of ruffianism should be put down speedily. If the strong arm of the law be not long enough to reach a few rods down the Bay, or upon and about our surrounding waters, and protect life and limb, people will take means to protect themselves.

THE JUNE FASHIONS.—There has been a sharp conflict all through May between furs and muslins, in which the furs seemed for some time likely to come off the winners. But the muslins are now in the ascendant, and there is a reasonable prospect that they will remain so for a couple of months at least. Fans are in the market again, the shop-windows are filled with tempting displays of "thin goods," the bookmen are publishing Arctic explorations by way of refreshing summer reading, and the fashion-makers are spending their few last days in town in posting themselves on the summer styles.

These are light and airy; there is not so great a proclivity to the sombre colors as in the last season. Bright-colored, satin striped and figured bareges and grenadines, organdies, moires and China silks are favorite dress materials. Dinner and evening dresses are made with double skirts, flounces being worn for promenade. Dress skirts are very full and very long, and are still sustained by the powerful crinoline. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that, after surviving the trying ordeal of Winter, hoops will collapse in the Spring, when it is rather sensible to wear them. Sleeves are necessarily large and wide to harmonize with the skirt, and are flounced and trimmed to correspond with it. Long basques with [illegible] are worn, as are also short, belted waists. Fringe, guipure lace, and drop-buttons are favorite trimmings. The brown and white China silks with a deep circular of the same material, are worn for traveling dresses, as are linen over-dresses, with deep, hooded circulars, with black trimmings.

The Summer bonnets are feathery compounds of chip, blonde, crape, and lace, with drooping crowns and low capes. Lilies of the valley, mixed with grass, lilac, myrtle, tulips, and magnolias are favorite flowers of the season. The new bonnets are less profusely trimmed than formerly.

The deep silk paletots are much worn, though they will probably give place to the lace mantillas as the season advances. These are of the shawl form, and are richly embroidered. Black lace shawls are novelties which are much admired. Some very pretty silk mantillas are made with a double cape, trimmed with ruches, and finished with a deep fall of lace.

The new coiffures are mostly of flowers and are in bright colors. Wreaths of foliage, intermingled with red berries and sprays of gold flowers, are much in vogue.

Lace berthes, trimmed with ruches and flowers, and edged with lace, are worn with evening dresses, as are also fichus, which are still high in favor. Full undersleeves of tulle, with small puffings, ornamented with lace, are worn with full dress toilettes.

SPRING FESTIVAL OF THE GERMANS.—To-day is the grand gala day of our German population. It is "Pfingst Montag," or, in English, Whitmonday, a day universally celebrated as a holiday on the continent of Europe, and by the Catholics in England, as immediately succeeding the festival of the Ascension of the Saviour. With the Germans, in their own country and in this, the land of their adoption, the festival assumes the poetic character of a "Welcome to the Spring." They hail it with flowers, banners, music, singing, dancing and lager bier. Of the latter "item" there is enough drunk to set afloat a moderately sized vessel. Women, children, all participate.

The festival to-day promises to be one of the best of its kind held hitherto in this vicinity. Between twenty and thirty of the "Sängerbundes," or Singing Clubs, of this and adjoining cities, with their guests, will hold their revel at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville. The conveyance will be by the steamboats *Washington*, *Splendid* and *Union*, from the foot of Broome-street to Eighty-sixth-street, and by the Second and Third-avenue cars. Twice the usual number of cars will be run for their accommodation during the day. The programme of the concert contains some of the choicest airs from the most celebrated German operas.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the members of the "Sängerbund" will assemble at the Metropolitan rooms, in [illegible]-street, and will march along the Bowery to Chatham-street, thence through the Park, up Broadway to Broome-street, where they will embark on the above steamer for the ground at Yorkville.

The day will, also, be celebrated at other places with the same spirit. The "Turners" will keep the festival at Williamsburg, on some spacious grounds about a mile from the ferries. Members from the "Bund" will attend from Morrisania, Birchbrook, Staten Island, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Rahway and other places.

The Williamsburg City Home Guard will, also, have a good time of their own, independent of other associations.

THE SPIRITS ON THE PYRAMIDS.—The spirits that made use of Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, at the Brooklyn Institute, on Friday night, enunciated the opinion that the Pyramids of Egypt were not thrown up by any mechanical power, but were "carved, fashioned and cemented from the rock of the earth—cut out of the solid rock."

Amusements.

The regular theatrical season draws to a close and [illegible] a Summer campaign will have commenced at three or four of our up-town theatres. This [illegible] abundant amusement for our country friends, but we very much doubt if it is an amusement that will pay our managers. Heavy losses have been sustained during the past Winter, and it is with the sanguine hope of retrieving themselves that this hazardous experiment is made.

A great number of benefits take place during the present week, some of which deserve more than passing mention. Foremost on the list is a complimentary benefit to be given to Mr. E. A. Marshall at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday next. Mr. Marshall is the lessee of the Broadway Theatre. Owing to the vexatious proceedings of a neighbor, he had to shut up last year for a considerable period. He reopened his doors at a late period of the present season; but the prestige of the house was at an end; the patrons of the establishment had sought other places of amusement. Mr. Marshall is an injured man and deserving of sympathy. In addition to this fact, is another which will probably have a greater influence on the public. Mr. Marshall has provided one of the best bills ever offered to the public. Max Maretzek's Italian Opera troupe, with Gassaniga and Phillips at its head, will give the "Trovatore" under the baton of the redoubtable chef. Brignoli, Amodio and Coletti sustain their original parts. Previous to the opera the comedy of "Simpson & Co." will be given, with Mr. Blake, Mr. Davenport, Madame Ponisi, and Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport in the leading parts. After the opera a dramatic novelty, in the shape of the French Vaudeville company of New Orleans, will be presented. The members of this troupe will perform the one-act piece of "[illegible]." With a programme of such unquestionable excellence, it will be hard indeed if Mr. Marshall does not obtain a crowded house. Performances commence at seven.

On Friday, Max Maretzek takes his farewell benefit at the same establishment.

At Wallack's Theatre to-night, Mr. Stuart produces the popular comedy of the "Serious Family," with Mr. Wallack in his original character of *Captain Murphy Maguire*. The casts in other respects is remarkably strong. Mr. Lester is *Charles Torrens*; Mr. Walcot, *Aminadab Sleek*; Mrs. Vernon, *Lady Creamly*; Miss Gannon, *Mrs. Delmaine*; Mrs. Hoey, *Mrs. Torrens*, (as first played by her in this country.) A new and eminently interesting reading of this popular work may be expected. The farce of "I'll tell your Wife" concludes the entertainments.

At Laura Keene's Theatre, Mr. T. B. Johnston takes his benefit to-night, and the present season closes. The theatre will be reopened on the 3d of June, by which time some additional means of ventilation will be introduced for the comfort of the audience. Mr. Johnston's bill is as follows: Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life," and the burlesque of "Variety."

At Niblo's Garden the Ravels produce an entirely new performance called "Bianco, or the Magic Sword." It has been in preparation for some time, and will be produced with the splendor and completeness for which this Theatre is greatly famous.

At Burton's Theatre, Mr. Mark Smith, a very deserving and excellent stock actor, takes his benefit. A new farce called "The Coroner's Inquisition," "The Unprotected Female," "The Stage-Struck Tailor," and "The Rules of the House," will be played on the occasion.

At the National Theatre three popular pieces are presented: "O'Neil the Great," "Salmagundi," and "The People's Lawyer."

At Barnum's Museum the new and successful Drama, called "Fraud and its Victims," enters on its second week, and will be played every evening. In the afternoons a variety of entertainments.

At Buckley's the new Burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" is still the feature, with minstrelsy, &c.

Academy Hall.—A dramatic entertainment will be given at this place this evening, as a complimentary testimonial to T. C. Faulkner, Esq., a gentleman well known as one of the leading members of the Burton Dramatic Association. Four pieces will be given, in three of which Mr. Faulkner will sustain the leading characters.

Marine Matters.

Going Back.—The ship *Wyoming*, which sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool on Saturday morning, carried away 12 cabin and 118 forward cabin and steerage passengers.

Steamship *Delaware*, Copes, at Philadelphia 30th, 24 hours from New-York, saw a schooner of about 150 tons, loaded with fresh fish, capsized on Joe Flogger Shoal, with two boats alongside, stripping her.

A schooner was fitting out at Honolulu for a trip to the newly-discovered guano islands.

Capt. Evans, of the whale-ship *Arctic*, of Fairhaven, was accidently killed at sea on the 28th of October last. Capt. E. had fallen overboard while the ship was going fast through the water, but caught hold of a rope thrown to him, and was being drawn on board, when, as he was opposite the ship's quarter, she settled down suddenly, striking him on the head and breast, and breaking his collar bone. He died soon after being taken on board, and was buried at Mangonui, where he was married eight months before. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and 29 years of age.

The steamship *Arago*, Lines, which left at noon on Saturday, for Havre and Southampton, carried 307 passengers, said to be the largest number that ever crossed the ocean in one steamer. She carried $1,0[illegible]8,600 in specie.

Ship *Salem*, at Quebec, reports having seen a ship on the 28th April. The *Affghan*, of Bristol, sent a boat to her, but found she was abandoned—afterwards learned they were taken off by the *Ocean Queen*, of London.

A Russian war-ship, of 4,000 tons, 320 feet long, and 56 feet in breadth of beam, is to be constructed by William H. Webb, of this City. She is to be a screw steamer, and the engines will be built at the West Point Foundry, under the superintendance of Russian officers. She is to resemble the new Frigate *Niagara*.

It is said that a steamer is also to be built for the navigation of the Amoor River in Northeastern Asia, forming the boundary between the Russian and Chinese Empires.

The naval contract for "small stores" has been awarded to William Mathews, of New-York; the contract for salt water soap to E. & N. Winchester, of Boston; and that for candles to H. B. Williams, of Boston.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris:

J. Davenport, H. W. Holmes, J. Darier and family, D. D. Foote, W. Taylor, E. B. Heydecker, J. W. Grand, M. D., J. R. Lobagh, S. M. Giddings, W. W. Leland, E. F. Brown and lady, W. Paxon, Jr., M. J. Henriques and family, F. W. Hutchins and wife, E. H. Headley, O. V. Hein, J. T. Williams, C. F. Livermore and lady, E. Nye, C. H. Raymond, E. W. Peckham, D. Leroy and lady, D. McDougall, Dr. J. B. Minturn, New-York; Jacob Abbott, E. J. Lyon, H. Nunns, F. Reuter, J. R. Dickson, J. P. Francis, D. A. Watson, R. J. Bolton, D. L. Cook, W. M. Tileston, Mrs. Marrill and family, F. P. Freeman, D. Tomes, A. R. Brandon, Dr. Moses, F. Lawrence and lady, S. A. Martine and family, H. Townsend and lady, W. C. Herring and lady, J. E. Gall, T. P. Powers, John J. Milhau, New-York; C. R. [illegible] and lady, George A. Remicker, C. S. Spohes, Maryland; W. Lilley, Ohio; J. Geddie, M. K. Kellogg, Dr. S. M. Sargent, W. C. Owen, Pennsylvania; Geo. Segue, G. A. Tomlinson, W. T. Brown, H. Kenson, Dr. P. R. Smith, M. H. Rogers, J. W. Haseltine, P. G. Munro, Massachusetts; G. P. Wood and family, Major F. Copeland and family, Col. Garven and family, E. P. Chamberlain, S. H. Bullard, W. D. Richards, S. C. Thwing, N. Snow, D. E. Theband, G. P. Read, H. E. Sweet, Rhode Island.

New-York Yacht Club Regatta.—The annual Regatta of this Club, which will take place on Thursday next, promises to be the most brilliant affair of the kind that has been witnessed in our waters. On Saturday, at the special meeting for that purpose, held at No. 4 Pine-street, a large number of new members were enrolled, and it was anticipated that before the closing of the books to-morrow night, there would be more yachts entered for competition than on any previous occasion. As arrangements have been made for steamers to accompany the yachts to the Lower Bay, [illegible] will have ample opportunity of witnessing the race. The steamer Erie is engaged for the accommodation of members of the Club.

[illegible] counterfeit new cent pieces are in circulation, intended, no doubt, to mix with the genuine in large quantities; they will easily deceive persons at a casual glance, but being a pewter like all that kind of coin, a greasy feel and a dumpy sound that any boy will recognize.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have put a new and large sign upon their office in White-street. It reads, "Office of the Metropolitan Police Commission." At their meeting on Saturday, the following draft of precinct divisions was submitted, and laid over for consideration to-day:

The Metropolitan Police District is hereby divided into 26 precincts. There shall be seven districts in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, and seven Inspectors or Captains and 28 Sergeants assigned therein, and said precincts shall be laid out and bounded forthwith by the Deputy Superintendent doing duty in Brooklyn, and said precincts from one to six respectively, with two sub-stations.

There shall be 19 precincts for the Counties of New-York, Richmond and Westchester, numbered from 8 to 26, respectively, and bounded and comprehended as follows:

That part of New-York County by and comprehended within Chambers-street, Broadway and Whitehall-street, to North River, and round the North River to Chambers-street, shall be one precinct, and shall include the bay, harbor, and Richmond County, and be numbered 8.

That part of New-York County bounded by Chambers, Centre, Nassau, Spruce and Ferry streets, Peck-slip and the East River to Whitehall-street, and through Broadway to Park-row, and thence to Spruce and Nassau streets, and including the Park, shall be another precinct, and be numbered 9.

That part of New-York County lying between Chambers-street and Centre street, Broadway and the North River, shall be another precinct, and be numbered 10.

That part of New-York County lying between Peck-slip Ferry and Spruce, Nassau, Centre and Chambers streets, Broadway, Canal-street, Bowery, Catharine-street and the East River, shall be precinct No. 11.

That part of New-York County lying between Catharine-street, Bowery, Grand-street and the East River, shall be precinct No. 12.

Between Grand-street, the East River, Houston-street and the Bowery, shall be precinct No. 13.

Between the Bowery, from Canal to Houston-street, and between Houston, Canal and Wooster streets, shall be precinct No. 14.

Between Canal and Houston streets, Bedford and Leroy streets, North River and Wooster street, shall be precinct No. 15.

Between Houston, Bedford and Carmine streets, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, shall be precinct No. 16.

Between the North River, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bedford and Leroy streets, shall be precinct No. 17.

Between Houston-street, First-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, shall be precinct No. 18.

Between Houston-street, East River, Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, shall be precinct No. 19.

The present Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, shall each be precincts, numbered respectively, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

The present Twelfth Ward and Westchester County, shall be precinct No. 26.

Some private matters were then talked over, after which the Board adjourned.

The old Police Commissioners did not have a meeting on Saturday.

There have been no further accessions to the ranks of the new Commissioners, nor any further change in the direction of the returns or reports from the different Station-houses.

The Brooklyn Police.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, decided on Saturday last to no longer recognize any person as connected with the Department who refused to obey his orders. In accordance with this determination, the returns from the four Districts to the "Chief of Police," were refused on Saturday morning when brought in. The Captains of these Districts were not a little taken aback by this proceeding, and as each had his returns refused, each sought the Mayor for advice. The Mayor, after consulting his advisers, informed the Captains that he could not receive the returns, but advised that the returns be left at the office of the Deputy Superintendent. This they did, and the returns were at once destroyed.

The Excise Commissioners—Card from Mr. Haskett.

New-York, Friday, May 29, 1857.

To the Editor New-York Daily Times.

Dear Sir: Your reporter, under the article "Our New Liquor Law," in Saturday's edition, has not correctly stated my views in relation to the sum to be charged for a license. The mistake, I think, occurs in the omission of the prefix "dis" to the word "agrees." He has been so very *accurate* hitherto, that I think the error lies in the printer, not in the reporter. The paragraph alluded to, says "He says that Mr. Holmes and myself agree 'that the large hotels should pay the maximum $250, and the small fry the minimum sum of $30.'" As this may mislead the applicants for a license, I beg leave to offer this correction, with my views in relation to this question. I look upon this point in this law as the greatest of its many errors. The genius of a free government is to make every member equally bear its burthens and enjoy its benefits. This law, however, proposes to tax a citizen in one business more than another in the same business, and then to follow up this wrong by taxing one member of this class more than another of the same class. I cannot think that the Legislature ever intended to establish a sliding scale, and thus pronounce a doctrine of unequal taxation, and leave the sacred rights of the citizen to the caprice of the Commissioners of Excise.

I have no doubt that the intelligent portion of the Legislature contemplated a fixed sum. Now, as I am desirous to fairly interpret and administer the law in a liberal and impartial manner, according to the necessities of a great commercial emporium, I think that a fixed sum of thirty dollars, and no more, should be charged, and I shall vote for this, and no other sum. I am opposed to the doctrine of raising a revenue from one class of our citizens, under the name of "license;" yet, for the sake of the public tranquility, I will sign a license when the smallest sum is charged. If my brethren in the Board outvote me, and propose to establish a sliding scale, they will exclusively enjoy the felicity of signing such licenses. I never sought an office but for the purpose of establishing a principle, and cannot unite in the administration of one, when it forces me to concur in the violation of one of the cardinal principles of our free Government—equal taxation. I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

WM. JAY HASKETT, Com. of Excise.

Cleaning the Streets.

On Saturday, at noon, pursuant to advertisement, the Committee on Street cleaning met in the City Hall to hear evidence.

Only one person appeared, namely, Doctor Wynne, who afforded the Committee some elaborate statements as to the modes of street cleaning in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe. After a rapid sketch of the existing and much better arrangements as to street cleaning in England, France and Germany—especially in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other large cities—he alluded to Turin.

In that city the streets are cleaned each day; in Summer at night, in Winter early in the morning. Garbage carts pass around at stated intervals, and remove the refuse from the houses. Genoa is cleaned much in the same way as Turin.

In all the cities to which attention had been directed, it is not common to feel the annoyance of dirty streets, except in England. The continental cities are exceedingly clean. As to the condition of the American streets, with those of the Old World, the speaker said: "It compares badly; England is now aroused to the subject by the high mortality among the poorer classes. America is slowly becoming similarly aroused. In Baltimore the streets are cleaned once a week; but there, Nature furnishes an excellent scavenger, and in Summer by frequent and violent showers of rain. But *in no city, at home or abroad, have I found such perfect and absolute neglect as in the City of New-York.*" "I think the facilities for cleaning quite as great here as in any spot on earth. Each of the populous cities of Europe is situated in the midst of a highly cultivated surrounding country; hence the value of city manure. But I make no doubt that even here, street manure will come to be immensely valuable, and will be demanded and recognized as the demand for market stuff comes to be increased, possibly for some years it will not pay the entire expense."

"In one case near Glasgow twenty thousand pounds was expended for machinery to use sewer water, and the plan was found extremely profitable and economical."

"As to the connection of the matter with public health, New-York is confessedly in a very wretched state. In examining the bills of mortality I find that in 1810 the annual City deaths was 1 in 46; in 1815, 1 in 41; in 1820, 1 in 37; in 1825, 1 in 34; in 1830, 1 in 39; in 1835, 1 in 41; in 1840, 1 in 39; in 1845, 1 in 37; in 1850, 1 in 33. If we assume the population in 1855 to be 800,000, (a large estimate) there will be 1 death in every 24. Now from 1810 to 1855, although all the elements of superior healthfulness have existed, the rate of mortality has constantly been increasing. In other cities it is found that in exact proportion as public health is attended to, mortality is diminished. Those who reside in the City must pay the penalty. New-York is skirted on either side by a majestic river and a fine substratum for draining, gneiss rock; in addition to this, the Croton water has been introduced, so that so far as air and water go, none of the other cities of the Union will compare with ours. And yet, spite of these natural advantages the rate of mortality has been steadily on the increase. The reason is the entire absence of municipal regulations in reference to health. This is further exemplified by the immense infantile mortality of New-York. In 1845, the number of deaths under 10 years of age was 44 per cent. on the whole number of deaths; in 1850, it was 46; in 1855, it was 50 per cent. I cannot determine the precise localities where mortality makes its heaviest demands. No doubt it is in the filthiest and most crowded places. In Boston, the deaths in three localities were one in 70; in another, one in 56; in another, one in 17. From various circumstances, it may be inferred that the mortality is susceptible of reduction, perhaps not solely by street-cleaning, nevertheless it is one of the most important Departments of the City Government. In that way not only mortality might be reduced, but also the amount of sickness always on hand. The amount and cost of sickness, in a pecuniary point of view, is important, inasmuch as a population unable to sustain itself is a charge upon the public purse. The miasm from decaying animal and vegetable matter, is an absolute provocative of fever, dysentery, cholera infantum, and similar acute and dangerous diseases. *Personal uncleanliness also very largely tends to increase pauperism and crime*; the greater the elevation of character, the more the stimulus to become respectable. But if you place the poor in unclean tenements, they lose their *self-respect* and are in a direct way to become paupers and criminals. The subject has attracted much attention in England. It has been found there, that there is a very direct relation between *filth* and *crime*." The speaker presented to the Chairman a pamphlet—*Sanitary Condition of New Orleans*, by Dr. Simmons, from which several of the preceding tabulated statements had been taken. The following comparative list of annual mortality was also handed to the Chairman:

England	1 in 46	Sweden.	
Surry County	1 in 4[illegible]	Country	1 in 44
London	1 in 41	Town	1 in 29
Liverpool	1 in 29	America.	
Manchester	1 in 29	Lowell	1 in 60
Belgium.		Massachusetts	1 in 54
Country	1 in 43	Baltimore	1 in 40
Town	1 in 36	Charleston	1 in 43
France.		Savannah	1 in 38
Country	1 in 40	New-York (City)	1 in 24
Paris	1 in 33		
Berlin	1 in 33		

Mr. Alex. T. Stewart, of Broadway, addressed the Chairman as to the consequences and the fear of some inevitable pestilence. Warmth, moisture and filth would certainly produce sickness. The mischief to the material interests of the City, in such event, would only be estimated by millions of dollars. Strangers would be prevented from coming. Business would be at a stand, and neighboring cities would have the advantage to which we are entitled. No matter what it might cost, if done well and economically, it would be cheap at any price to keep the streets clean.

Cruelty to Seamen.—The subject of abuse and cruel treatment of seamen by ship officers has been presented for judicial action by the Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court in this District.

On the 7th of last April, Samuel Taylor and Samuel Osborne, first and second mates of the *Samuel Russell*, were charged with the murder of one of their crew, who went by the name of "Dutch Bill," during a voyage from China to Hampton Roads, Va. The first mate was examined before Commissioner White, and the complaint was dismissed for lack of confirmation. The same men were a few days after examined before U. S. Commissioner White, charged with beating to death one of the crew named Williams. The testimony being conflicting, the complaint was dismissed.

William Stacy was examined before the same Commissioner (April 7) on a charge of "cruel and unjust punishment inflicted upon James Wm. Gordon," one of the crew of the *Christiana*, of which the accused was second mate. The Captain testified that "the second mate gave a general order to the complainant about fixing the vessel's tackling, and because he did not commence as the mate expected he would, the latter beat and kicked him, from the result of which he was laid up for a week." It is a well-established rule of law supported by decisions in England and in the United States, that the subordinate officers have no authority to punish seamen, when the master is on board, unless by his orders, (Abbott on Shipping, 180 n.,) or where immediate punishment is absolutely necessary.

C. Brookman, the master of the American bark *J. N. Brookman*, was arrested on a charge of assaulting Edwin Wilson, the second mate, with a belaying pin. He was brought before Commissioner Morton, April 22, and, after a brief examination, discharged.

Charges against Messrs. Russel, Gordon, Burke and Hubbard, officers of the ship *Cultivator*, were investigated before Commissioner Stilwell, and during the early part of May the complaint was dismissed, for want of sufficient evidence.

Francis Swift, mate of the ship *Andrew Foster*, was tried upon two indictments—one for cruel and unusual punishment, and one for assault with a dangerous weapon—before Judge Ingersoll, in the United States Circuit Court. The Jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty," May 21.

In the case of the United States vs. George W. Lyman, which was an indictment against the first mate of the ship *Middlesex*, for an assault with a dangerous weapon, and for a cruel and unusual punishment, on motion of the defendant's counsel, Judge Ingersoll, May 22, postponed the trial for the term. The case thus goes over to October. It is not, we are informed, the intention of the United States District Attorney to allow the charges to go unprosecuted. On the contrary he is determined to prosecute the case with vigor. Lyman has been held to bail in $3,000 to appear at the United States Court for trial in the October term. The affidavits of the non-resident witnesses have been taken before the proper authorities, while those residing in the City have entered into bonds to appear.

Day before yesterday, Charles Stephens, second mate of the ship *Mary E. Balch*, was tried upon an indictment for murdering a boy named Ross on the high seas about a year ago, by striking him on the head with a marlin-spike. The Jury found accused "Not Guilty."

The following extract from a law of the United States, approved March 3, 1835, if properly enforced, will protect the rights of seamen:

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, that if any master or other officer, of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall from malice, hatred, or revenge, and without justifiable cause, beat, wound, or imprison any one or more of the crew of such ship or vessel, or withhold from them suitable food and nourishment, or inflict upon them any cruel and unusual punishment, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

The following is the presentation of the Jury in this matter, above referred to:

Southern District, Grand Jury Room of New-York, ss., May 26, 1857.—The Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court, would respectfully call the attention of the Court to the number and frequency of the complaints by seamen of cruelty and abuse by ship officers.

Not only has the number of cases of this description, which have come before this Grand Jury been large, but it is striking to observe the high-handed coolness with which these barbarities are practised. The sailor is beaten not only with the rope's end, but with the belaying pin, the marlinspike and handspike, and even with weapons deliberately provided before hand. Metallic knuckles seem to be a favorite instrument of cruelty. It need hardly be added that great injury, disfigurement, and sometimes death, result.

Humanity, as well as sound commercial policy, have long cried against this evil, yet it sadly prevails and increases.

The Grand Jury feel constrained, in view of these facts, to urge the most unsparing application of the laws for the protection of the sailor, and the punishment of cruel masters and officers upon the high seas.

C. CROLIUS, Foreman.
HENRY W. HICKS, Secretary.
Frederick Bull, Assistant Secretary.

The Vacancy on the Bench of the Superior Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The death of the late Hon. Thomas J. Oakley left a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court of this City. Such vacancy, by the provisions of the Constitution, must be filled by an appointment by the Governor, until the next general election of Judges. No appointment has as yet been made, although another Justice is very much needed to work up the business in that Court, which is well known to be sadly behind-hand, and I have been informed that the reason is, that the remaining Justices have requested the Governor to make no appointment. Is this so? If it be, it strikes me as a very high-handed measure. The people have a right that the places on the bench of every Court should all be filled, so that business may be transacted promptly, and it would seem much more appropriate that the people should have been left to decide this matter, than that its decision should be usurped by simply five men, even though they do wear the ermine. The names of several eminent members of the legal profession, any one of whom would be acceptable to the people, have been presented to the Governor, and it seems to me that no barrier should be interposed to an appointment.

LEX.

Mayor Wood's Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Paul Pry presents his compliments to the Editor of the Times and begs to have his memory refreshed with the names of the gentlemen who entreated Hon. Fernando Wood to forego his predilections for private life and consent to be reelected Mayor of New-York.

New-York, Monday, June 1, 1857.

On Sunday evening Mr. John H. W. Hawkins delivered an animated address on the subject of Temperance at the large room of the Museum Building, corner of George and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. The room was tolerably well filled, though not crowded, with a respectable audience.

Another Fire at Seguine's Point.

On Saturday night last somebody applied a torch to the only remaining structures on the Wolfe farm at Seguine's Point, which was purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners for the location of the temporary Quarantine. The structures were an old corn crib and a dilapidated farm-house, the only buildings which the previous "midnight torchers" had allowed to stand. It is reported that there is still much excitement in Westfield, in the vicinity of *Seguine's Point*, and in *Northfield*, where some of the most wealthy oystermen reside. This new demonstration is another sign to the Quarantine Commissioners that they are not over the trouble with the belligerent planters of the bivalves.

Another Church-yard Disturbed.—The widening of Cliff-street, from Beekman through to Ferry-street, cuts up a portion of the old St. George's burying-ground, and brings to light the remains of many old citizens whose dust has reposed in silence and in peace for half a century. Last evening the coffins containing the dust of seven bodies were exhumed from the last of seven family vaults which have been destroyed by this movement. They belong to the families of Wm. Post, John Post, Samuel Gifford, John Thompson, Wm. Doughty, John H. Glover and James H. Titus. The vault of John Post contained seven bodies, some of which have been deposited there for fifty and sixty years. The coffins, which were mostly of white wood, were in a good state of preservation. They have been mostly transferred to Trinity Cemetery, a small part only having been sent to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Some thirteen vaults next to the wall of the Church will be left undisturbed. St. George's Chapel is one of the few Churches that are still sustaining a precarious existence in the midst of the lower and business part of the City.

The following is the inscription upon the marble slab on the front of this venerable church:

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
Erected by Trinity Church, A. D. 1749; set off to a separate parish under the name of St. George's Church, A. D. 1812; burnt A. D. 1814, and restored by Trinity Church 1815.
KEPT FOR A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
through the intervention of the same
TRINITY CHURCH,
when the Corporation of St. George's Church erected another Parish in a distant part of the City A. D. 1850.

The church "in a distant part of the City" above referred to, is the one built by Dr. Tyng's congregation in Stuyvesant-square, Sixteenth-street.

The chapel is now occupied by the Church of the Holy Evangelist, which formerly worshipped in Vandewater-street. They moved into it on the 13th of September, 1851. Rev. Mr. Cook officiated in this church after Dr. Tyng's congregation vacated it until the present occupants took possession. They have now no settled pastor, but Rev. Dr. Walton officiates. The congregation is very small, averaging not over 150. The house is capable of seating about two thousand comfortably. There is a Sabbath School still in a flourishing condition maintained, and Trinity is going to build a new school-house and lecture-room on the premises. This is to be kept a church as long as Trinity remains a Corporation—so at least says Mr. Hudson, the sexton.

Snakes.—On Sunday, a little after 12 o'clock, a snake, three feet long, was seen in the gutter making his way up Duane street, past the corner of Hudson-street. A physician who was passing at the time killed the reptile, to the great satisfaction of a crowd of some 800 people. We have had mad dogs already, and now snakes! What next shall we expect if our streets are not cleaned?

Mr. Murphy gets a Service of Plate.—John McLeod Murphy, who flogged Hon. Daniel Sickles in his night-shirt, is to have a service of plate worth $1,200 and a watch and chain marked $310, as a token. The inscription on the plate hints that it is a present from the Navy-Yard workmen, with whom Mr. Murphy was, until lately, connected.

Fires.

In Centre-street.—At 2½ o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 211 Centre-street, occupied by Samuel H. Gibson, brass cock manufacturer, who sustained a loss of about $50;—no insurance. Some damage was also done in the lower portion of the building. On the 2d floor, occupied by Jas. T. Smith, machinist, about $50 damage was done. Mr. Smith has an insurance for $1,200 in the Hamilton Company of New York and $1,500 in the Merchants' Company of Philadelphia. On the first floor occupied by A. Youle dealer in white lead, chemicals, &c., about $600 damage was done,—insured for $2,000 in the Quaker City Company of Philadelphia. The building belongs to the Van Rensselaer estate, and was only slightly damaged. It is fully insured. The fire originated under a furnace.

In Fourteenth street.—About 11½ o'clock Saturday night, a fire occurred in the Carpenter's Shop of James Hodge, in Fourteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Loss about $300—insured $400 on building and $200 on stock in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

In Thirteenth-street.—The Pottery of Carr, Smith & Co., in Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning.

A Stable Burned.—An old stable on the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and First-avenue, was destroyed by fire about 8½ o'clock last evening. Damage $75. It was occupied by Elisha Mott.

Speech of Ex-President Pierce.

At the celebration of the Society of the Cincinnati, in Boston, on the 27th instant, Ex-President Pierce made a speech in response to the following sentiment:

The Last Survivor of the Army of the Revolution.—May his eyes close upon an unbroken brotherhood of States, full of their original spirit, and destined to be perpetual.

Mr. Pierce, on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said:

Gentlemen: I have pertinaciously declined to occupy any of your time this evening by remarks that I might be inclined to submit, and until this moment I was not aware that anything could occur to make it absolutely indispensable. I have been deeply touched ever since I met the Society in the other room, and I am free to confess that the great leading thought in my mind has been that nearly all soldiers of the Revolution have passed away; and this thought is associated with others that will occur to all your minds. I can enjoy—have enjoyed—this delightful intercourse with you, and all that is so pleasant in association, and intrinsically, in the meetings of this Society. I have, I may say truly, felt more deeply than ever before that it is good to be in any place, in any association, whence one is conscious he is to go out with higher emotions and purposes than he went in; and I take that to be eminently true of every meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Connected as I was for a long period with the Pension Committee, I saw the process by which that list passed away year by year. In the County in which I reside there is not a single revolutionary soldier surviving. I may mention as a fact, which has always struck me as a remarkable one, that the last survivor in the County of Merrimac was a man left for dead on the field of Stillwater, who remained there during the night and was carried seven miles the next morning before his wounds were dressed. I recollect seeing him at my father's house. He received two bullet wounds and five bayonet stabs, one shot carrying off a part of his tongue so that he could never speak plainly; but he was the last survivor in the County of Merrimac, not dying until within two or three years. They have all passed away; but their memory is left to us, and their deeds are left to us. And there are left to us not only the principles they laid down, the objects they declared when this society was established, but the *order* of those objects—as remarkable it seems to me as those objects themselves. Just at the time when the question was being discussed in Congress whether they should be permitted to retain possession of the trusty weapons which had been their companions through the Revolution, this Society was organized, its principles and objects announced; and if you will observe the order of those objects you will see that the loftiest patriotism controlled every step they took in that organization. It was not, what are we to do? what are our families to do? how are we to be provided for? but they declared them in this order: The institution was formed to preserve inviolate the rights and liberties for which they had contended. That was first, naturally first, in their minds, as it was the great object of the Revolution. What was the next? To promote and cherish the National honor—to cultivate Union between these States. [Applause.] That was the second. Then to maintain brotherly kindness between the officers of the Revolution, and last, much as we honor it, to furnish relief to all such officers and their families as might need it. Now, who but officers of the revolution would have thought of that order of arrangement? First, the rights and liberties of this country; second, the union of these States; and after these themselves and their families. Truly noble and self sacrificing men were they! And it is a question with me whether we place quite stress enough upon this, while we are proud of what I call a noble genealogy. My friend says our history begins with the first gun of the revolution. I say so too. We have no coats of arms to fall back upon. We start at that point. There is not a gentleman here to-night who had a revolutionary father who has not felt the benefit it has conferred upon him through life. In spite of the feeling which was attempted to be excited, and in spite of that pamphlet of Mirabeau, and that pamphlet of the learned South Carolinian, there has been no feeling pervading the great masses of the community but that of a desire to honor the sons of revolutionary fathers. I do not propose, gentlemen, to detain you at all. It was not my purpose to speak; but an incident occurs to me in connection with the very eloquent remarks to which we have listened from the gentleman who has addressed us, which ought to be remembered for the honor of Massachusetts and the honor of the race. Let me say at this point, sir, that I was very much struck by what Gov. [illegible] said, and if I had thought of preparing to make a speech anywhere, I certainly should not have brought it to Boston; where I should meet such men as Winthrop, and Hillard, and Lowe, and other friends who have addressed us. The incident to which I allude is one familiar to you, where a sturdy man in humble life was noticed to be passing through a sparsely settled town not remote from Boston, and before whose door the next morning there stood more than thirty men. After a hasty repast, furnished by his wife; they left the house—that man to be borne back as the first martyr in the revolutionary cause. I refer to Capt. Davis. Although Capt. Davis fell at the very commencement of the revolution, no provision was made for his widow until I had the honor to introduce a bill in the Senate, as late as 1835. But when you compare the sufferings of the men of the revolution with the sufferings of the women, I say there is no parallel. They were at home struggling with want, struggling with that anxiety inseparable from their condition, with no high impulse and emotion, such as bore up their husbands, sons and brothers. They were the heroines of the revolution, and they did as much to achieve the results of the revolution as did the men who left their bloody footprints all over the State of New Jersey, to which the gentleman has referred.

Now, Sir, I propose to give you the memory of two men—the memory of Capt. Davis, who fell first in the revolution, and the memory of that great, gallant and heroic man, over the spot of whose fall I am told an appropriate monument is at last and speedily to be erected, General Warren. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully Thirty per Cent Less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatelle Delaines, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES.
Fairbanks' Weigh Lock Scales for Canals.
Fairbanks' Hay and Cattle Scales.
Fairbanks' Coal Dealers' Scales.
Fairbanks' Wheat or Hopper Scales.
Fairbanks' Flour-Packing Scales.
Fairbanks' Dormant and Portable Warehouse Scales.
Fairbanks' Rolling Mill and Foundry Scales.
Fairbanks' Wheelbarrow Scales.
Fairbanks' Counter and Grocers' Scales.
Fairbanks' Family Scales.
Fairbanks' Druggists' and Prescription Scales.
Fairbanks' Weigh-masters Beams, Frames, &c.
Fairbanks' Post-Office Scales.
Fairbanks' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
Meneely's Church, Steamboat, Factory and other Bells. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,?00 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.
Twenty-five per cent. below the customary prices. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

FOR "COSTAR'S" "COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. "COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR. "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.
Principal Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.
Full particulars by mail.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of parties who propose building on the shores of the East River, or in the vicinity of New-York, to their extensive assortment of all kinds of lumber and other materials. Their location on the water enables them to deliver carpenter or mason materials to any point that may be required, and at the lowest market prices. Also, connected with their yard is a planing and moulding mill, where every variety of work can be done at the shortest notice. Persons contemplating to build will find it to their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing. Communication to Flushing several times a day, per steamboat and railroad from Fulton Market slip.

TO THE RETAIL STRAW HATTERS.—WE ARE now prepared to offer, of our own manufacture, the variegated or black and white Swiss Sennette whole straw Hat, feeling confident that they will be the leading style of hat for this Summer, no other straw hat presenting so many advantages to the wearer. They are not only light flexible and uncommonly durable, but being of a mottled appearance, precludes the possibility of their showing the dust and dirt, which obviates the objection so often made by the wearers of straw hats. We would also beg leave to say, our stock of men's, boys', and children's hats is complete in every branch. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE MAGNETIC Telegraph Company has been removed from No. 5 Hanover-st. to No. 43 Wall-st., corner of Jauncey-court. The office is open night and day for the dispatch of messages to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal cities on the seaboard to New-Orleans. Branch offices at No. 181 Broadway, and Burton's Theatre entrance, Lafarge House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

NEW STYLES OF SUMMER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—The subscribers especially invite the attention of gentlemen to recent additions of London and Paris styles of Tie Joinvilles, Cravats, Napoleons, &c., and other goods belonging to this department, of the latest importations. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, the only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness, removes scurf and dandruff. We sell to customers at wholesale prices, $6 per dozen. No agents. Office No. 85 Bleecker-st.

BILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR Dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural appearing colors, no rubbing off. Sold at the dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MACHINE THREAD—A NEW AND SPLENDID article just received from Paris, which is equal if not superior to Silk, and at much less cost. Put up on spools of 1,000 metres. Sold by E. W. TRYON & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Dépôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving, &c.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER of 8th-st., on the European plan. Spacious single rooms, well lighted and ventilated, from 50 cents to $1 per day. Suites of rooms, from $1 50 to $5 per day.

[illegible] OUR LATE STYLE OF [illegible] Summer Garments are now ready [illegible] and got up with great taste, it will be to the [illegible] friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

Holly—Bignall.—In this City, on Saturday, May 30, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Frederick A. Holly to Fanny M., daughter of David Bignall, Esq., all of this City.

Hubbard—Hammond.—In Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Saml. C. Bartlett, William C. Hubbard, (son of the late Judge Hubbard, of [illegible]) to Alice Frances, daughter of C. G. Hammond, Esq., all of Chicago.

DIED.

Gardner.—In this City, on Saturday, May 30, Thomas M. Gardner, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Eldridge-st., at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, June 3. His remains will be interred in [illegible] Cemetery.

Banks.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 31, Theodore Banks, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible], without further notice.

Dubuar.—In this City, on Saturday, May 30, of typhoid fever, Francis Dubuar, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 1st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Skidmore.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, May 31, Robert C. Skidmore, aged 61 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 31, Jane Amelia, only daughter of [illegible] Taylor, aged 9 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, at the house of J. V. Taylor, corner of Throop and Flushing avs., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hewitt.—In Trenton, N. J., on Saturday morning, May 30, at his residence, in his 81st year, John Hewitt, Esq., for many years a respected resident of this City.

The funeral will take place at Trenton on Monday morning, June 1, after the arrival of the train which leaves New-York at 6 A. M. His friends, and those of his sons, Francis, Thomas, John, Abram S. and Charles Hewitt, are invited to attend.

Gates.—At Hartford, Conn., on Friday, May 29, Harriet M., wife of Alfred C. Gates, and only daughter of Frederick and Harriet Buswell, of Hartford.

San Francisco, Cal., and Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

Porter.—At Toronto, C. W., on Sunday, May 24, Charles Fortescue, aged 1 year and 8 months, only child of Charles F. and Emeline E. Porter, of New-York City.

Rawls.—At Norfolk, Va., on Sunday, May 24, Emily Chapman, wife of H. O. Rawls.

Husted.—At Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, May 21, James W., only child of Charles E. and Juliet Husted.

Stoddard.—At Selma, Ala., on Friday, May [illegible], in the 24th year of her age, Minerva K., daughter of the late Captain Wm. Stoddard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERPLEXED AND HURRIED MEN OF BUSINESS, LAW, LETTERS, or PHYSIC, who desire to get up a CIRCULAR about their affairs, but cannot find time to fix their minds upon [illegible] diction, are invited to examine GRAY'S BOOKS OF SPECIMENS, at No. 275 BROADWAY, west side, near White-st. They are the "Oracles" which have [illegible] the doubts and saved the time and money of multitudes, and can be freely consulted by all, whether in want of Printing or not. Here are Books of
CIRCULARS, of every conceivable kind, from a pamphlet to a billet doux, plain and fancy.
CARDS, all sizes and colors—Business, Show, Professional, Visiting, Wedding and At Home.
LABELS for a Carboy or a Pillbox, a Gallon or a Homeopathic vial.
Books of BILLHEADS, STATEMENTS, PRICE LISTS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK and DEPOSIT, TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CATALOGUES, &c., printed from Type, Plates, Wood, Stone, Steel or Copper.
His office is the MOST EXTENSIVE of its kind in this country, and sends its productions ALL OVER the length and breadth of the land.
JOHN A. GRAY, No. 275 Broadway, near White-st.
And Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., near Frankfort-st. FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!! BUT GAS FIXTURES!!!
Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent. below cost, nor at cost, but, mark this! At a trifling advance upon cost.
COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut Glass Globes, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

GOUPIL & CO., HAVE ON EXHIBITION A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY F. WINTERHALTER, To which the public are invited. FINE ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—A BAKER, LATE OF NO. 22 ANN-st., would respectfully inform his old customers and friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a new store No. 156 Nassau-st., third door from Ann, with an entire new stock of boots, shoes and gaiters, and manufactures to order best French calf boots, $5 to $6; best French patent leather boots, $6 to $7. A call from my old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited. A. BAKER, No. 156 Nassau-st.

FOUR LECTURES ON THE CHEMICAL HISTORY OF CREATION, ASSOCIATED WITH THE THEORIES OF ASTRONOMY AND GEOLOGY. BY R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.
Having been repeatedly requested to deliver this Course of Lectures, first presented in this City three years since, Dr. DOREMUS takes the liberty of announcing that he will give a Course of Four Lectures on this subject, on the Evenings of FRIDAY, June 5, TUESDAY, June 9, FRIDAY, June 12, and TUESDAY, June 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
In consequence of the expense attending the illustrations, the price of tickets will be as follows:
Tickets for the Course, admitting lady and gentleman [illegible]
Tickets for the Course, admitting single person [illegible]
Tickets for single Lecture, admitting single person [illegible]
To be obtained of Messrs. JOHN MILHAU, No. [illegible] Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway; THOMAS T. GREEN, No. 886 Broadway; and at Prior's Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House.

The undersigned have now in store a large and complete assortment of STRAW GOODS, among which are the CEYLON, HIAWATHA, SENETT, [illegible], GENEVESE, besides all the usual varieties to be found everywhere, and to which will be added anything new that may make its appearance during the season, all of which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES for cash or APPROVED PAPER. GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ, No. 180 Chambers-st.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present a box of my magnetic salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For salt-rheum, old ulcers, scrofula and burns, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, electro-magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SODA WATER.
The strongest and purest is drawn from Nichols' Improved Apparatus, which for cheapness, portability, ease of operation, and quality of water produced, is without a rival. All kinds from $12 to $250. For sale by F. B. NICHOLS, No. 171 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

BUILDING SAND.
Fine quality of sand for building purposes can be had from Brick Church plot, by carting it away. Apply on the ground.

BOURBON WHISKY FLAVORING AND essence; London cordial gin flavoring, Cognac brandy flavoring; extract oil; coloring for [illegible] oils, almonds, cinnamon, caraway, [illegible] bergamot, lemon, cloves, chemicals for [illegible] workers, photographers, [illegible]. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—The most agreeable and effective cure for Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, and other results of costiveness. They cause no pain, are indorsed by the Profession, and for sale by all Broadway druggists, and by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., T. T. GREEN, and G. [illegible] RING.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSALIST Sunday Schools of New-York and vicinity will be held on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, commencing at [illegible] A. M. Should the weather be unsuitable to-morrow, the anniversary will be held on the next fair day at the same hour and place.

MASONIC.—THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be opened at the Grand Lodge Room, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on Tuesday, June 2, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
[illegible]
SUMMER SEASON.
[illegible]
FIRST APPEARANCE
[illegible] OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
[illegible] HIGHLY POPULAR PLAYS, the production of which have given this establishment [illegible] reputation among the amusements of New-York.
[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1857.
[illegible] BENEFIT OF T. B. JOHNSTON.
[illegible] will be presented, for this time only, [illegible]
[illegible] OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.
[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 1.
MR. WALLACK
[illegible] Captain Murphy Maguire, first time in America, [illegible] comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
which will be [illegible] and produced with [illegible]
[illegible] Charles Torrens
[illegible] Aminadab Sleek
[illegible] Miss Mary Gannon as [illegible] Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Charlotte [illegible]
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
The new and beautiful Parlor and Drawing room Scenes by [illegible] and Wallace.
[illegible] WALLACK will appear.
Seats secured three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
First Benefit of
MR. MARK SMITH.
[illegible] Sally Scraggs
(her second appearance in New-York.)
Mr. Burton as the Stage-struck Tailor.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1857,
[illegible]
CORONER'S INQUISITION.
[illegible] Miss Frances Phillips
UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
[illegible] Mrs. Duce Barre and Geo. Smith
STAGE-STRUCK TAILOR,
In which Mr. Burton and Miss Mary Shaw will appear.
RULE OF THE HOUSE.
TUESDAY—Mr. J. G. Burnett's Benefit, when a host of volunteer talent will be presented.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
[illegible] Children [illegible] Half price
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1857,
the greatest comic novelty ever produced
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
First night of [illegible] new pantomime,
MANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
produced with new scenery, [illegible] &c.
The cast embraces the Ravels and Double Company.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
[illegible]
MANCO and the Ravels every night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
[illegible] Music and [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second week of the Grand Musical Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
[illegible]
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
There will be grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle [illegible] cents; Orchestra Chairs, [illegible] Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at [illegible] o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 1, the entertainment will commence with
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
PEOPLE'S LAWYER, OR, WHO STOLE THE APPLE-SAUCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly [illegible] Drama, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pumpnot, Mr. [illegible] Edward Seabrook, Mr. Levick; Marian, [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the Farce of AN UNLUCKY MORTAL, Songs, Dances, and THE LIMERICK BOY. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under [illegible]

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed [illegible] of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. [illegible] cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE [illegible] Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
EASTERN NEW-YORK.
The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Division, in this City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch McHenry, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock in Division Hall, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order. THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

DEDICATION OF THE HOME CHAPEL, NO. 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—This edifice, erected by the American Female Guardian Society, as a Free Chapel for the poor, and for other purposes connected with their institution, the Home for the Friendless, has just been completed, and will be dedicated (by leave of Providence) on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University, is expected to preside. Clergymen and laymen of the various denominations will contribute to the interest of the occasion. Singing by the children.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS.—THE CAPTAINS of the independent Target Companies are requested to attend a meeting of Captains to be held at Jefferson Assembly Rooms, over Jefferson Market, Greenwich av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, at 7½ o'clock, as business of great importance to the interest of the independent Companies of our City will be transacted. HENRY WILSON, Commander-in-Chief in the late Parade.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Universalist Sunday School will be celebrated by appropriate exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at the Odeon, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets and programmes may be obtained at Messrs CARPENTER'S Stores in Grand, corner 8th, or in South 7th-st. at BENEDICT BROS'. book store in 4th-st., and at the door on that evening.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Head-quarters, Reill's Star House, No. [illegible] Leonard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of WM. B. [illegible], President; A. W. JONES, Colonel; WM. [illegible], Adjutant.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from [illegible]
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from [illegible]
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers [illegible] what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. R. Squire. T. D. Lander.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WITH an income of $2,500 per year, resident of an Eastern city, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young and accomplished lady, in possession of an equal annual income, with a view to matrimony. Address PHYSICIAN, care of Box No. 1,973, Post-Office, New-York.

CAMPHOR WOOD AND CEDAR TRUNKS.—[illegible] would remind those that know and inform those that do not, that the above trunks are the only safe and permanent remedy from moth and the [illegible] of woolens, furs, &c., may be had [illegible] JESSE DELANO.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, [illegible]
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $[illegible] added, 1 mile heats; closed the 1st day of March, with nine nominations.
1. O. P. Hare names [illegible] c. [illegible], by Childe Harold, out of [illegible]
2. [illegible] names [illegible] f. Sue Washington, by [illegible] Washington, by Zinganee.
3. [illegible] Dessaliew, by Revenue, out of [illegible] by Imp Priam.
4. [illegible] c. Charleston, by Imp Sovereign, [illegible] by Imp Monarch.
5. John [illegible] names ch. c. Nicholas I., by Imp Glencoe, out of [illegible] by Wagner.
6. [illegible] names b. c. Dallas, by Wagner, out of Fanny [illegible] by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. The Czar, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewette, by Andrew.
8. [illegible] McDaniel names b. f. Kate Hunter, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp [illegible]
9. [illegible] by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $[illegible] subscription, [illegible] forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. [illegible] names [illegible] f. Margaret Morris, by Imp Glencoe, out of [illegible] of Wild Irishman.
2. [illegible] f. Etiquette, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. [illegible] names ch. c. [illegible], by Imp Trustee, dam by [illegible]
4. [illegible] names ch. f. [illegible], by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by [illegible]
5. J. B. [illegible] names br. f. [illegible], by Imp Trustee, out of [illegible]
6. C. [illegible] names ch. f. [illegible], by [illegible], dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. Rosena, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
8. A. [illegible] names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. Dixielation, by Umpire, out of Bud, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweetstakes for 3 yr. olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. Boccaccio, by Imp Glencoe, out of Cassinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. Mary Bevins, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. F. S. Forbes names b. c. Zenoni, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Wills.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. Columbia, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.
SAME DAY—Purse, $600, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $300, mile heats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1,000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $500, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races whose money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $3. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $6.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York Spirit of the Times, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New-York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 3 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-st., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M. and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. [illegible], Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

ANNUAL YACHT RACE.—THE STEAMER THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 4, leaving Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts, at 10½ A. M., accompanying the yachts down the Bay, and returning at 3½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, in 6th-av., near 10th-st., a small black and tan Scotch terrier dog, with a steel collar on, with the name D. LOCKWOOD, Fifth-st., thereon.
Also, about two weeks since, a very small black and tan Scotch terrier slut. $5 reward will be paid for the return of each at No. 93 West 23d-st., or No. 5 William-st.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED AWAY FROM THE brickyard foot of Horatio-st., North River, a large Newfoundland dog, has a white spot on his forehead, and a brass collar around his neck marked Warner Platt. Any persons returning the said dog to the brickyard, will receive the above reward.

LOST.—$20 REWARD.—ON SUNDAY, 31ST inst., going or returning from the 42d-st. Church, a gold watch and chain, with key attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No 22 West 41st-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising dahlias verbenas and tuberoses, of the most choice sorts, together with Summer flowering plants of every description, fresh every day at the seed store No. 7 JOHN STREET, from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands high; a good traveler and of fine action; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; sold by the subscriber for want of use. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD HORSE FIT FOR A Doctor's gig or light wagon. Apply at No. 58 Cortlandt-st., where he may be seen. Also, a covered wagon for sale.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBscribers are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 90 Beekman-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1857.

NOTICE.—CARTS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED and are now engaged under the direction of this Department in the work of collecting ashes and garbage when placed on the sidewalks, or as required by ordinance, in any of the paved public streets or avenues in the City south of 86th st. Carts under the authority of this Department are so employed in the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth and XXth Wards, the work having been commenced on Friday morning, 29th inst. The contractors for the VIIth and XIth Wards (Mr. Morris) and the XIIIth, (Keechheiser,) XVIth, (Bush,) XVIIIth, (Keves,) XIXth and XXIst Wards, (Eagan,) agree to give faithful attention to this service.
No street cleaning can be commenced at present except in the 1st Ward, to make payment for which the Comptroller has consented.
I regret that no arrangement has been made for cleaning other Wards. It is hoped that a general and cheerful compliance will be given the ordinances in relation to throwing ashes and garbage into the streets, and thus preventing further accumulation.
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
[illegible] BROWN.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS.—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A[illegible] excellent selection of [illegible] help [illegible] nations. Also, over 300 of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic help, especially cooks, waiters, nurses and laundresses, suitable for gentlemen's families or Summer boarding houses. References of servants procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, which is many years established, under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCEEDingly intelligent young woman to [illegible] situation whereshe will have a good home; understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; fine washing and ironing, laces, embroideries, &c; is also a good plain seamstress; not particular about wages, and willing to go in the country; can furnish first rate references. Can be seen at Mr. MANNING'S, No. 182 7th-av., near 22d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, in the City or a short distance in the country; one as cook and laundress in a private family, makes bread, washes and irons in style, understands meats and poultry. Wages $8. The other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and regular waitress. No objection to a private boarding-house. Wages $7. Call at 216 East 23d-st. and 2d-av. Excellent City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women (sisters); one is a very superior meat and pastry cook; understands both to perfection; the other as chambermaid and laundress; is a competent laundress, understands fluting, &c. No objections to go in the country or a genteel boarding-house; has good City reference. Call or address No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS: One is a Protestant girl, as seamstress and nurse, or [illegible] makes children's clothes neatly, shirts and family sewing in style; wages, $6; excellent City reference. The other as general servant; makes up linens in style, muslins and finery; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate cook, and understands all kinds of baking; is a good washer woman; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 14th-st., two doors from 1st-av., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT WILLING GIRLS, situations as chambermaids and waiters, or nurse and plain sewing and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; have the best of reference. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, to cook, wash, iron or to do chamber-work; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; as seamstress and chambermaid; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid, and as nurse and seamstress, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTEStant girls. One as chamber-maid and seamstress; the other as laundress. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 28, East 11th st., corner of 3d avenue, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls a situation, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 27th-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, as seamstress; would not object to waiting on children. Can be recommended by her present employer, at No. 56 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Address O. C., No 746 Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT BY A thorough book keeper, who is disengaged from five o'clock. Address G. T., office of this paper.

WET NURSE FOR CALIFORNIA.—A healthy young woman with a fresh breast of milk will return to San Francisco in the steamer of the 5th instant, and would be glad to take charge of a child to nurse. The best reference given. Apply after 10 o'clock, A. M., at 75 West 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WET NURSE IS REQUIRED IMmediately. She must have unexceptionable testimonials and certificate. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who inclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & Co., Sandown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH music and the English branches, would like a situation as governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 343 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residences of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING.—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 42 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have pleasant accommodations and good board in a small American family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,640 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen can obtain a very pleasant room and board, with gas and bath, of Mrs. H. M. HURD, No. 179 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT PARLOR and bedroom can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BEtween Wall st and Fulton ferries; a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No 3,071, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife for the summer (or longer if suited) in a respectable family where but few boarders are taken. One large well-furnished room facing the South is required Gas and water indispensable. Location between 4th and 23d sts., within two blocks of Broadway. The gentleman will dine down town except on Sundays. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., C. M., box 3402 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington av. and Oxford st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS, with the use of a stable and carriage-house, can be had in Norwalk, Conn., from the 15th of June. House large and grounds well shaded, and extensive around it. Adults preferred. Apply to L. CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 33 Wall-st., for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer months, on the Hudson River, not over one to one and a half hours from the City, by railroad, for a small family. Two good rooms, and plain and substantial fare, will be required. Address W. S. & CO., Box No. 2,080 Post-Office.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL, CHAS. STRINGER.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 10 FULTON-st., long occupied as a restaurant, for which it is well fitted. Also, the upper portion of No. 8, now connected with No. 10. They will be rented for other business if desired. Also, the four-story stores No. 37 Greenwich-st., No. 9 Morris, and Nos. 25 and 27 Rector sts. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 28 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at [illegible] case. Price-lists sent free by post.

D. [illegible] UNITED STATES DISPATCH [illegible] Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. [illegible] July [illegible] furnished

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]
Board and Tuition, $[illegible] a year.
[illegible] E. N. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL FARM HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which there are combined [illegible] This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. [illegible] New-York; EDWARD GRAY, [illegible] Brooklyn; WM. [illegible], Williamsburgh; or to the principals.

MRS. [illegible] SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN [illegible] of accounts [illegible] FOSTER'S [illegible] College, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] of double entry in [illegible] week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready—Foster's Double Entry Elucidated, [illegible] edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Young Ladies [illegible] N. J., [illegible] miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad [illegible] times daily. Number limited to about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $200 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

$5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 669 BROADWAY, through the Lafarge Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares men and boys practically for business. The acquired manly habits, [illegible] in figures, rapid business writing, and practical book keeping. Two [illegible] seats for writing vacant. Apply early for cheap seats. Private lessons given day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payment made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$1 FOR A COURSE OF WRITING LESSONS—Of Twenty-five One-Hour lessons, including stationery. Private lessons 50 per lesson. Each pupil is entitled to a separate desk.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.
40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE FOR sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7-octave scale, scalloped bottom all round, carved work back and front, carved legs to match, with vines, grapes, &c., in relief, rich dated, have magnificent pearl [illegible] in front, finished in style of [illegible] by one of the best makers in this City, is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish, has been carefully kept for three months, guaranteed by the makers, and cost $[illegible] price [illegible] Apply at [illegible] No. 676 6th-av., between [illegible] sts., from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, on exhibition at No. 497 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 428 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway.) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated sub-bass organ melodeons, and those of every variety of style at wholesale or retail. Each instrument guaranteed. Melodeons for rent—rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole agent.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES. — Twenty-five 6½, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves—new and warranted, for sale at cost. Must be sold this week. No. 100 Centre-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 450, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 160 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

A LUXURY FOR COUNTRY BOARDERS. A NICE IRON CRIB, that can be folded to the thickness of two inches so as to be easily transported with ordinary baggage by Railroad or by steamboat with an adjustable mosquito bar and a good hair mattress is a luxury to which every child is entitled. They are neat, light, durable and cheap, various sizes. Bedding always ready at JANES, BEEBE & CO., No 356 Broadway.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 586 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATTON, No. 24 Grove-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.
The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 73 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 187 Elm-st.; H. ED. WARDS, No. 48 Duane-st. and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.
Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTEN, [illegible]
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. [illegible] Beaver-st.
N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, [illegible] desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. [illegible] P. W. BISHOP.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE. The valuable plot of ground consisting of Nos. [illegible] and 14 Pell-st. and No. 21 Bayard st., [illegible] For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BACHARD, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM [illegible], No. [illegible] Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class English basement house, No. [illegible] 3d-av. House [illegible] four story and basement, finished in the best manner with all modern improvements. N. B.—Will be let of house—possession immediately. Apply on the premises from [illegible] P. M., or at No. [illegible] 3d av. J. M. DENNIS.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, [illegible] [illegible] between Madison and 5th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 21 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY DESIrable [illegible] high stoop dwelling No. 109 West [illegible] st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 277 6th-av., or No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 25x98.9, with the three story building 24x55, No. [illegible] East [illegible] st. Inquire on the premises.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 12 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 338 Broadway, Room No. 12. C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 312 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 136 William-st., 25x110 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 290 Bucket st., Brooklyn, complete with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or of O. F. CATHAN, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be let low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock, of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 29TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway, or at room No. 5 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, VERY LIGHT, AIRY, and good location. Apply at the new office of PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pen, No. 282 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the upper part of Greene-st., with or without one basement. Apply at No. 381 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BRICK building No. 207 West-st., near Spring. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months from 1st May, an elegant house of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d st., near 5th-av., and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of city railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 32 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 19th-st.—The owner residing in Europe. F. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached, preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. L., Times Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 108 acres, 30 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, with growing crops and a fine peach orchard, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New York. Inquire at No. 136 Court-st., corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT.—At Palensville, Green Co., N. Y., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill, 79 acres with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms, has been a tavern stand and boarding house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house. Good gunning and trout fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 230 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 140 acres of woodland Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 14 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, about 150 acres of land. It is situated near the Sound, and about half a mile from Fowler's Bridge. There are several good building sites on the place, and it will be sold together or in parts. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 130 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 60 acres in Westchester County. CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 126 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 299 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Dépôt for guides, hand-books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S, No. 299 Broadway.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—C. MASON'S BOWery office is removed to No. 350 Bowery, near 4th-st., where the business will be conducted as usual in connection with the office at No. 14 Sixth-avenue. Girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents.

TO RECRUIT THE STAMINA OF THE aged and feeble, to restore the strength and revive the animal spirits after a debilitating sickness, and to give a healthy tone to the stomach and secretive organs, nothing in the shape of a diffusive stimulant equals CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyck-av., about [illegible] yards from the local depot of Long Island Railroad, [illegible] and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, [illegible] [illegible] to sell cheap, or on liberal terms, or exchange for a moderate-sized house and lot in New-York. [illegible] For particulars, apply to [illegible] GOODWIN, No. [illegible] West [illegible] or E. WILKINS, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of [illegible] Hartford steamboats, and four miles from [illegible] and New-London Railroad Dépôt at [illegible] [illegible] For further particulars, apply to J. B. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. [illegible] New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—A FIRST [illegible] [illegible] Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession immediately; situated one mile from [illegible] and two miles from Yonkers city; [illegible] [illegible] VALENTINE, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, at Fort Washington, [illegible] [illegible] The place fronts on the river, [illegible] view of the harbor and lower bay. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE J. KIBBER, corner of [illegible] av. and [illegible] or at the store, [illegible] premises at Fort Hamilton.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED, [illegible] Conn., thirty miles from the City. [illegible] [illegible] eighteen trains running daily. For full particulars inquire of E. HOYT, Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay-st., or to Mr. SCOFIELD, near the Stamford Dépôt.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] on the River for health, convenience, comfort and economy. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. [illegible] DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st., and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 5 acres of land, having [illegible] a good-sized orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible] 20 acres of land, beautifully located, adjoining the place and village of Upper Rahway, N. J., [illegible] minutes ride from Jersey City. Apply from 9 to 4 P. M., to J. W. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] [illegible] JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 1½ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 7 acres of ground. The house is large and new, [illegible] finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade trees, with suitable out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood, [illegible] for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the [illegible] [illegible] meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, [illegible] the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to [illegible] BLOOMFIELD, No. 18 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at [illegible], Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, bathing and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. [illegible] st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J. [illegible] walk from dépôt, where hourly cars to New-York. Address JAMES R. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDing, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens, lawns, [illegible] Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 3 or 20 acres of land, on the East River, at Upper [illegible] [illegible] VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 18, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building, in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board.
GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "Proposals for W. S. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until [illegible] M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material, and for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public.
JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 21, in Mercer-st., in the VIIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.
ABRAHAM DENISE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRALL,
Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.
Dated New-York, May 28, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Rotunda, Park,) New-York, May 28, 1857.

TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP-ROOM.—Applications will be received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorized by the laws organizing this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues who counterfeit prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay,
By secondrels, advised of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics in all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within [illegible] of the borders, it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory. [illegible] The place is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantage to industrious active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 23 Wall-st.

TEXAS LAND—SCRIP WANTED.—ANY PERsons wishing to dispose of same on reasonable terms, may find a purchaser by addressing TEXAS, Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 1, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
9,000 [illegible] Mining and Manufacturing Company's 6 per cent. Bonds.
8,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) First Mortgage Bonds.
22,000 San Francisco city 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871.
20,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892.
5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Sacramento City, 10 per cent. (Water Fund) Bonds, due 1866.
10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
[illegible] shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I. ...$25 each
60 shares Shoe and Leather Bank ...$100 each
[illegible] Chatham Bank ...$25 each
[illegible] National Bank ...$100 each
15 Clinton Iron Company ...$100 each
[illegible] Home Fire Insurance Co. ...$100 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ...$40 each
125 shares North American Insurance Co. ...$50 each
45 shares Firemen's Insurance Co. ...$17 each
25 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co. ...$25 each
[illegible] City Fire Insurance Co. ...$70 each
11 shares Blanchard Steamboat Co. ...$50 each
[illegible] Mining Co., of Polk Co., Tenn. ...$50 each
[illegible] National Fire Insurance Co. of N. J. ...$50 each
[illegible] Express Co. ...$50 each
100 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co. ...$10 each
[illegible] Pneumatic Turning Co. ...$10 each
[illegible] Metropolitan Express Co. ...$5 each
[illegible] Mill Creek Coal Co.
Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 4.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Daniel H. Leeds, Auctioneer. Office No. 6 Pine-st.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY,) JUNE 2, AT [illegible] all the contents of the elegantly furnished house [illegible] West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. [illegible] rich and costly rosewood furniture [illegible] parlor, chamber and dining room furniture [illegible] carved [illegible] extension table, 14 feet, richly carved [illegible] and table ware [illegible] cutlery, rich Bohemian and other cut-glass ware, &c. In the Parlors are rich tapestry carpets and rugs, solid rosewood [illegible] suites in rich [illegible] pier and oval gilt glasses, [illegible] and elegant mantel decorations, French clocks, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy and reception chairs, embroidered window drapery, imported gas chandeliers, ladies' secretaire, rosewood bookcase and secretaries, &c.; also, a very fine carved rosewood cased 7-octave piano, City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity and corresponding style of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, easy-chairs, &c., fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on Monday morning.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., of the first class and most costly description. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, made by [illegible], Marcotte & Co., Hutchings & [illegible], the property of a gentleman removing to the country, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites of rosewood, covered drab satin damask, silk curtains ditto, centre-table, statuary, &c., elaborately carved upright rosewood piano-forte and stool, costly French clocks and real bronzes, or-molu clocks, &c., bronze [illegible] gas chandeliers, choice oil paintings and engravings, two carved etageres, fancy chairs, side table, fancy [illegible] chairs, extension-table, chairs, Elizabethan [illegible] covered green plush arm ditto morocco, carved [illegible] blue and gold satin damask curtains, carved cornices, China, glass, &c., worsted silk curtains, mattresses, rich marble ornaments, a superb parlor suit in rosewood, covered [illegible] brocatelle suite, ditto [illegible] mirrors, ottomans, divans, book-case, [illegible] stair carpets, kitchen ware, &c. The above can be examined one day before the sale, and are all in the most perfect order.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

30 BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSE AND [illegible] Jersey City, near the ferry, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 30 building lots on Steuben and Railroad avs., between Prospect and Warren sts., including the [illegible] house on north side of Railroad av., [illegible] having store and [illegible]. The lots are suitable for a class of dwellings that are in great demand, or for manufacturing purposes—[illegible] they can be reached in fifteen minutes from [illegible]. Gas and water are introduced [illegible] and taxes are lower than in any other city near New-York. Full warrantee deeds will be given. Terms for the lots—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 30 per cent. on the 30th day of June next, when the deeds will be ready, and 60 per cent. can remain three years at 6 per cent., or five years at 7 per cent.; on the house and lot 50 per cent. can remain. Every lot offered will positively be sold for the most it will bring.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. & F. H. SCHENCK.—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 2d and 3d, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 28 Nassau-st. Signor Vito Viti & Sons' great sale of superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble statuary, vases, urns, [illegible] and fruit stands, and other marble goods; bronze clocks, figures, groups, coupes, inks, &c.; elegantly decorated [illegible] Parian figures, groups, butter coolers, [illegible] silver plated tea and coffee sets, urns, [illegible] ice pitchers and bowls, and [illegible] of other fancy goods, including dressing- [illegible] glassware, &c., &c. [illegible] packed by Mr. Viti at a [illegible] charge.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY [illegible] NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE [illegible] will sell at [illegible] WEDNESDAY, [illegible] the McComb [illegible] two large brick [illegible] flouring mills, in complete order, with [illegible] dwelling and [illegible]. Terms very liberal. [illegible] office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCtion on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant carriages all of the best city make, consist of two seat express wagon; one seat do. top Phaeton, silver mounted leather trimmed. No top buggy, black enamel leather; shifting front quarters coach curtain back quarters, trimmed drab cloth, one do.; one second hand Boston chaise; doctor's wagon; one seat leather top buggy, leather trimmed. The above is sold to close the stock of the manufacturer retiring from business.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
$30,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, (and paid up to 1st of March last)....$1,000 each.
Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

Samuel Osgood & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, viz: rosewood parlor furniture, enameled chamber suites, general assortment of other furniture, bedding, &c., Brussels and other carpets, house-furnishing goods, plated ware, mirrors, paintings, &c. &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair match bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, black mane, long tails, very stylish drivers, and believed to be perfectly sound, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and only sold for want of use.

J. S. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—(Including 15 crates earthern ware to be sold without reserve.) By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st. Catalogues now ready, and goods will packed for shipping. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a good opportunity.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $25,000 Black River and Utica Railroad Company 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869. Interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1. $1,000 each.

J. Mackenzie, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 309 Hudson-st., a general assortment of household furniture: sofas, chairs, extension and other tables, bedsteads, beds and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, bookcases, gilt and mahogany frame mirrors.

F. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot with the buildings thereon, known as No. 142 Maiden-lane, (near Front-st.) Maps at the office No. 37 Wall-st.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADISON, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to [illegible] feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchasers. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col. Wm. Brittin, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, lie on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hour's ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant [illegible] and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in [illegible], would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.
TERMS—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.
STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID RICHLY CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood pianoforte, inlaid with pearl; suites of rosewood in rich satin brocatel; large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated; royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, in dwelling at No. 116 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, all the furniture, mostly made to order, viz: One splendid carved rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner stands, two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble tops; about 300 yards of royal velvet carpet, also three-ply and ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; suites of very richly carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish arm chairs, reception do.; rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, secretary bookcase, costly frame oil-paintings, Parian and Bisque vases, and mantel ornaments. Chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich painted suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c. Dining-room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and glassware, silver plate; also a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to the weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of the bills. Careful cartmen will be attending to pack and ship the goods, if wanted.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We will sell positively and without reserve, through A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the residence and highly improved land of our Mr. STEWART, divided equally in two parcels. Maps and particulars at either their or our office.
T. J. STEWART & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,
ALSO ON			
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 30 William-st. (Gas building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.
WM. ALEX. SMITH. New-York.

Continental Bank, New-York, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. WALKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 27 William-st. New-York, May 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABLISHED an Office in this City at No. 27 William st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
Chicago, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
New-York, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, May 28, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 26 William-st., New-York. References—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st June on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

BANK OF NEW-YORK STOCK WANTED.—$10,000 of this stock is wanted for investment. Address, with terms, BANK STOCK, Box 555 Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, May 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, May 27, 1857.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CARTS WILL be employed immediately to collect and remove daily the ashes and garbage from the following Wards: Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XXth and XXIId Wards. It is hoped that arrangements will be made in a short time to cause the streets of the said Wards to be swept and properly cleaned.
GEORGE MORTON, City Inspector.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught.
G. E. MENDUM.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$65,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	1,035 78	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,423 08	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	5,061 42	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	10,102 06	$93,169 18
Net increase for the quarter		$142,653 47
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		2,749,700 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		2,902,353 79
Policies issued during the quarter	521	
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,166	

Of which 9,135 are for the whole life.
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance ...$2,652 10
I have examined the above returns and find them correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
May 26, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abram Bininger,	C. J. Stedman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cor's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—Isaac Abbatt. Actuary—Sheppard Homans.
Medical Examiner—Minturn Post, M. D.
General Agent—Henry H. Hyde.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	S. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Benj. C. Parsons,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	S. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	T. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbett,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office Merchants' Exchange, corner William-st. and Exchange-place. Cash capital $200,000.

DIRECTORS

James M. Halsted,	W. W. De Forest,	Robert L. Stuart,
Geo. T. Olyphant,	John H. Brower,	Le Gr. B. Cannon,
Robert Hoe,	Mcsead Hoppock,	John A. Weeks,
Winth. S. Gilman,	L. S. Suarez,	Jacob Little,
H. G. Marquand,	Loring Andrews,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
John T. Moore,	John K. Myers,	Wm. G. Lambert,
S. S. Clapp,	Simeon Baldwin,	Walter Edwards,
Israel Corse,	George Palen,	James E. Taylor,
E. D. F. Grant,	Allan Hay,	Henry Bange,
Robert W. Rodman,	Thos. S. Young,	J. H. Frothingham,
M. Armstrong, Jr.,	John M. Furman,	F. D. Lockwood.

This Company insures buildings, furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
J. M. HALSTED, President.
FREDK. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

Office of the North American Fire Ins. Co., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1857.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

James W. Otis,	Charles Williams,	W. Blackstone,
Thos. Tileston,	Wm. Whitewright,	Wm. S. Wetmore,
R. M. Blatchford,	Cornelius McCoon,	Josh. J. Henry,
Caleb Swan,	David B. Keeler,	Drake Mills,
Thos. W. Gale,	Moses H. Grinnell,	Josiah Lane,
Jona. Thorne,	Andrew Foster,	Acton Civill,
Dan. B. Fearing,	Samuel J. Beals,	John Auchincloss.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE INDUCEMENT.—THE GOOD WILL, entire furniture, and lease for nine years of one of the principal hotels in Philadelphia, and unequaled for location, or amount of profits proportionate to receipts by any in the city, are for sale. It is conducted on the European plan, and a change of proprietorship will not injure the business. For full particulars address J. B. RICHARDS, Box No. 1,136 Philadelphia Post-office.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 25 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, to take an interest in vending rights and machines of the most valuable and useful invention of the age; profits $100,000 yearly. Also, for sale, splendid residence, elegant buildings and grounds, Flushing; price $7,300. Also, splendid grocery store, East 27th st.; good location and trade; price $1,200; grand chance. Apply at No. 334 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. COBLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A pleasant and lucrative commission business, long established, and doing a trade of over $20,000 per annum. No risk whatever, the money being amply secured. This is an unusual chance. WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

$2,000 FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR A LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR—For sale in whole or in part, at reasonable rates. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of WM. SMITH & SON, consisting of WM. SMITH and MILTON G. SMITH, Timber Dealers, of this City, was on the 21st day of March last dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. SMITH.
WM. SMITH.
New-York, April 30, 1857. MILTON G. SMITH.
The same business will be carried on for the future under the name of WM. SMITH & CO., MILTON G. SMITH having retired from said firm; JAMES W. SMITH being associated with WM. SMITH in said business.
WM. SMITH.
JAMES W. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 390 Broadway, corner of White-st.
ABEL H. BARTLETT.
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
New-York, May 26, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CARRINGTON & TISDALE was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May, 1857. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAS. TISDALE.
JAS. W. CARRINGTON.
JAS. TISDALE.
JAMES TISDALE will continue the Coal and Lumber trade on his own account at the old stand.
Astoria, L. I., May 14, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article. As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood and general tonic for the system it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver and the circulation, it determines and carries off the particles of unhealthy secretion, and gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Seminal Organs.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!
It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING, gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.
HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.
The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.
See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.
It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.
Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 177 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price, $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
177, No. 177 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter, hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 8 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA of VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHEMIPAPYRON—(OR MEDICATED PAper.) This only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 166 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—NO. 710 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Dr. C. PRINCE, Medical attendant, for the cure of rheumatism, debility, imprudent use of mercury, &c., &c. Portable apparatus for sale.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 65 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, 274 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 581 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three-quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 265 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $2 per tooth; silver $1.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and [illegible] East River; No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. [illegible] and 786 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and, to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3 ...1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 ...1857
Saturday, Jan. 17 ...1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21 ...1857
Saturday, Jan. 31 ...1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4 ...1857
Saturday, Feb. 14 ...1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18 ...1857
Saturday, March [illegible] ...1857	Wednesday, March [illegible] ...1857
Saturday, April 11 ...1857	Wednesday, April 1 ...1857
Saturday, May 9 ...1857	Wednesday, April 29 ...1857
Saturday, May 23 ...1857	Wednesday, May 27 ...1857
Saturday, June 6 ...1857	Wednesday, June 10 ...1857
Saturday, June 20 ...1857	Wednesday, June 24 ...1857
Saturday, July 4 ...1857	Wednesday, July 8 ...1857
Saturday, July 18 ...1857	Wednesday, July 22 ...1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,231 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BARKER, 2,344 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,310 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ...$130
Second Cabin Passage ...75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ...$110
Second Cabin Passage ...60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES New Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 18th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these, new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $120; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 12:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.—CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.—Great Northwestern route from Chicago to St. Paul, by the way of Janesville and Madison, to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles above Galena without change of cars.
At Prairie du Chien the trains connect with a splendid line of new steamers, running between it and St. Paul daily.
THREE DAILY TRAINS leave each way between Chicago and Prairie du Chien. This is the shortest route from Chicago to St. Paul and Minnesota, and saves about 12 hours in time. It is a route of great attraction and interest, passing through the most beautiful portion of Wisconsin and through Madison, the capital of the State.
Information may be obtained by application at the Railroad ticket office No. 193 Broadway. S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] 12 M. [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 3.55 P. M., Burlington 6.45; Rouses' Point, 7.35; Montreal, [illegible]; Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York at 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.20, and Burlington 11.35 same evening.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.
SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVE FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at [illegible], 8 and 10 A. M., [illegible], 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Time [illegible] minutes. Fare 20 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. [illegible], will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 3d June, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. [illegible] next afternoon, and at Petersburg [illegible]. Passengers for the South will proceed [illegible] the great Southern mail line to Charleston, [illegible] Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond [illegible] destination early on Friday morning. [illegible] this the cheapest, pleasantest and most [illegible]. Passage and fare, with [illegible] to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to [illegible] and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $25; to Pilatka, $28.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAML. L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed, and the value thereon expressed.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R. daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	[illegible]	Nashua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg	3 50	[illegible]	New-London	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Norwich	[illegible]	1 00

For further information [illegible] apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—Making all the intermediate landings.—The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., [illegible] (Sundays excepted) [illegible] will leave Peekskill at half past 1 P. M. [illegible] landings.
N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain [illegible], will leave New-York, from Pier [illegible] North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, at [illegible], (Sundays excepted,) [illegible] landing at [illegible] Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and [illegible]. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WATSON MACDONALD, PETER MACDONALD, JOHN ATHYA and HODGSON BIGLAND, against JOHN KERSHAW and CHARLES J. KERSHAW.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To JOHN KERSHAW and CHARLES J. KERSHAW: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] nine hundred and ninety [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1857, besides the costs of this action.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my27-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—[illegible] against CONRAD BRINKERMAN and [illegible], his wife, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of Whiteplains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.
STEWART, STALLKNECHT & [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh12-law10wM*
The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1857.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAFF, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 30 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of October next.—Dated April 1, 1857.
FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.
ap6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of R. E. BOGARDUS, No. 185 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 22, 1856.
ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR, Administratrix.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 2 Poplar-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.
MARY ELING, Administratrix.
d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 239 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.
ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.
f13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 101 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated December 8, 1856.
HUGH N. SAMS, Administrator.
d8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 345 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 25th day of April, 1857.
GEORGE LAW, Executor.
ap27-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH S. R. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 50 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1857.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, [illegible]
ja13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 1, 1857.
ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.
mh5-law6mM*

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 335 Broad-st., near Grand-st., in the basement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the [illegible] day of May to the 30th day of May, 1857: [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

[illegible] MICHAEL MURRAY, aged 8 years and 6 months, [illegible] Randall's Island, was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing with some other boys. His body was found on Thursday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FATALLY STABBED.—A man named Thomas O'Brien, aged 35 years, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital about 8 o'clock yesterday, suffering from a stab in the abdomen. O'Brien, who resides at No. 6 Caroline-street, explained his injuries by saying that just after he had left a house near the corner of West and Duane streets, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, he was approached by a stranger, who, without saying a word, plunged a knife into his abdomen several times, and then as suddenly disappeared. No one was near at the time. O'Brien's intestines are badly lacerated in several places.

ATTACK IN THE STREET.—Mr. Pitman, keeper of a grocery store at the corner of Hudson and Harrison streets, (Fifth Ward,) was violently assailed in the street while returning to his home on Saturday night, by a person who is now under arrest. It appears that early on Saturday evening Mr. Pitman was in his store receiving from a debtor some $600, when a strange man entered and called for a cigar, for which he paid and then left. Mr. P. left his store shortly after 10 o'clock that evening, and started for home. When he had reached the corner of Hudson and Franklin streets, he was accosted by the same man who had purchased the cigar some hours before. The stranger said—"Mr. Pitman, I believe," Mr. P. replied, "Yes, Sir," whereupon he was struck a powerful blow in the face by the stranger. Mr. P. drew his revolver and aimed at his assailant, but the pistol did not go off either time. The stranger, meantime, had drawn from beneath his coat a club, with which he dealt Mr. Pitman a blow on the head, which prostrated him. The assailant then ran off, but a number of people, who by this time had been attracted to the place, gave chase and captured the fellow, who was conveyed to the Fifth Ward station house, where he was recognized as a man named Lyon, foreman of 25 Hose Company. He was yesterday conveyed before Justice [illegible], who held him to answer in the sum of $300.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A man giving his name as Philip Wilson was committed to the Tombs on Saturday, by Justice CONNOLLY, in default of $1,000 bail, for a burglary on the store of Scharderff & Gou[illegible], No. 161 Broadway. Peter Krupp, porter of the store, appeared as prosecutor. Krupp, it seems, went to open the store, as usual, about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, when to his great astonishment he found the door already unlocked. On entering he was attracted by footsteps on the second floor—whereupon he proceeded up stairs, where he saw a man (Wilson) examining some boxes of goods, and taking therefrom silks and shawls, which he was placing in a carpet bag. Wilson, on seeing Krupp, inquired what he wanted, and Krupp asked the intruder how he got in. Both then grappled, and a tussel ensued, when Krupp seeing Wilson place his hand on the hilt of a [illegible] which he had beneath his coat, released his hold, when Wilson suddenly pushed him, and he was precipitated down a flight of stairs. The burglar then rushed down rapidly himself, with a view to escape, but was met at the bottom of the stairs by Krupp, who was not much injured by his fall, who again grappled with him, and held him tightly until the arrival of Officer [illegible], of the First Ward, who was attracted by Krupp's outcry for help. Wilson said he was 28 years of age, was born in New-York, lived in Thirty-[illegible]-street, and a carpenter by trade.

GRAND LARCENY.—Henry French, a porter in the [illegible], No. 71 Courtlandt-street, was arrested yesterday morning charged with stealing various articles of jewelry and other property from the rooms of guests stopping at that hotel—a portion of the stolen property was found upon him. Four separate charges were made against him, and he was committed to answer in default of $300 upon each.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5 to $10 00
[illegible]	2 to 10 00
[illegible] Cassimere	8 to 10 00
[illegible] Marseilles suits	4 to 12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2 to 5 00
[illegible] Coats	50 cents to 5 00
[illegible] Duck Coats	$2 50 to 6 00
Drap d'ete	6 00 to 18 00
[illegible] Business Coats	3 50 to 10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 20 00
[illegible] Raglans	1 50 to 10 00
[illegible] Pantaloons	1 00 to 4 00
[illegible] Vests	1 00 to 3 50

Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton-street, Between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 78 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood which creates and sustains salt rheum, scurvy, leprosy, scabious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Children or adults are relieved of internal worms in 48 hours by KEMP's Worm Pastilles, which are as pleasant to take as holiday confectionary. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.—[illegible] Life-Preserving Shirts, for bathers, voyagers and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the seashore this Summer. The Life-Preserving Shirts, expressly for bathers, are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment with great comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyagers are capable of sustaining the wearer in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks or other obstacles. Showrooms, No. 387 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN. I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $2 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 38c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to [illegible]—all other qualities equally low. Also, [illegible] boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Imperial Photographs of MARCY, PIERCE and WM. B. REED, just added to the collection at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs by Electric Light on exhibition at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Cheever's [illegible] and Friends.

[illegible]

In your issue of [illegible] in the article under the head, "The [illegible]" In connection with [illegible] upon the present position of affairs at that church, duly appears the correspondence which has lately taken place between Dr. CHEEVER and fifty-two young men of his congregation, presenting to the Doctor "Their compliments and assurance of sympathy in the shape of a handsome gold-headed cane."

[illegible] adopted in the present instance, might ordinarily excite no other feelings, either on the part of the friends of the parties donating and receiving, or of the public in general, to whose attention the matter had been called, than that of admiration toward the donors for the liberality dictating the gift, and of congratulation toward the recipient, for the physical support and assistance thereby imparted to his efforts at locomotion through a world presenting so many "hard roads to travel."

But where, as in the present case, the gift is intended to furnish moral as well as physical support and assistance; when it is intended to be "wielded," as a "token of affection, confidence, and gratitude," on the part of fifty-two young men of a congregation, (which is unfortunately not entirely composed of young men,) for especial ability and faithfulness in "wielding" "the sword of the spirit," in a manner which has driven from the scene of the "wielding" numbers of a once flourishing congregation; when it is intended as an evidence of sympathy in a course which has contributed with other causes to render one of the best located and most eligible churches in the City, the scene, at its ordinary occasions of stated worship, of "beggarly accounts of empty" pews, it becomes a matter of some moment with many of the members of such a congregation, who not only do not sympathize with the course adopted by the object of the sympathy of the fifty-two sympathising young men, but who even entertain grave doubts as to the existence of that number of young men as members of the congregation, including both sympathisers and non-sympathisers, to ascertain more concerning the exact amount and character of the sympathy which is intended to be demonstrated by the somewhat indefinite mention of the forty-eight young men who signed the letter of sympathy, but who have as yet no more local designation or name, as far as the public are concerned, than as "forty-eight others."

Will some one, therefore, of the four whose names have appeared, or of the "forty-eight others" whose names have not as yet appeared, be good enough to enlighten the rest of the congregation and the public upon this desirable point by giving a full list of the names appended to the letter of sympathy.

A. THOMAS.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—The ladies are out in flocks purchasing their Summer bonnets and other millinery for the season. By looking in at WILDE's, No. 251 Broadway, they may see the latest Paris modes, and obtain what they wish 20 per cent. under the average rates.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz.: the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be revived at this favorite theatre MR. N. B. CLARKE's grand historical drama of "O'Neal the Great," which, together with the pantomime of "Salamagundi" and the never to be forgotten drama of "The People's Lawyer; or, Who Stole the Apple Sarse," will form an evening's entertainment par excellence.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
Office No. 828 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 165, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of Independent, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor Examiner, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r Ch'n Intelligencer, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Casseneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS IN KINGS COUNTY.—A Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors have in charge the redistricting of the County for seven Assembly Districts, instead of three, as now. The Democratic members of the Committee have arranged the matter, as follows:

First District—First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards.
Second District—Second, Third and Fifth Wards.
Third District—Fourth and Tenth Wards.
Fourth District—Ninth and Eleventh Wards.
Fifth District—Seventh, Nineteenth, Sixteenth and Fifteenth Wards.
Sixth District—Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.
Seventh District—Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Eighth Wards, and County towns.

The minority members of the Committee propose to make the division as follows:

First District—First, Second and Fifth Wards.
Second District—Third, Sixth and Twelfth Wards.
Third District—Fourth and Tenth Wards.
Fourth District—Seventh and Eleventh Wards.
Fifth District—Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards.
Sixth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.
Seventh District—Eighth and Ninth Wards, and County towns.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND AT CONEY ISLAND.—Another body, (the sixth during the past week,) that of a female, was found in the water near Coney Island on Friday last. Deceased was apparently about 21 years of age, and had on a blue basque, red skirt, red riggolette with white tassels, dark cotton stockings and morocco boots. It is supposed that deceased was a German. Further particulars can be obtained of the Coroner at Gravesend.

RIOTERS CONVICTED.—JOHN BLANEY and CHRISTOPHER RIDDLE, two of a party concerned in a riot at a saloon on Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday night last, were convicted before Justice CORNWELL on Saturday, and sentenced each to 30 days in the Penitentiary.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—GERALD FITZGIBBONS, a boy 13 years of age, was drowned in Gowanus Creek, at the foot of Columbia street, Brooklyn, Friday evening. He was standing where the water was about four inches deep, when he was taken with a fit, fell forward and was drowned before his situation was discovered. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 4 Tillary street.

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—The Jersey City Marshal reports that 88 persons were confined in the City Prison during May, for offenses as follows:

Drunkenness	69	Passing bad money	1
Vagrancy	3	Assault and battery	6
Fighting	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Stealing	5	Deserting his family	1
Malicious mischief	2	Disorderly	3
Pickpocket	1		
Total			88

The nativity of the prisoners is stated to be as follows:—Ireland, 65; England, 6; Germany, 3; Scotland, 1; United States, 13; and colored, 1.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—A fire broke out at 4½ o'clock P. M. Saturday, in the carpenter-shop of ISAAC TERHEY, on Bloomfield-street, south of Newark-street, which was totally consumed, together with its contents, consisting of a quantity of lumber and the tools belonging to six or eight carpenters, who lost about $1,000. No insurance. A dwelling near by was injured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see [illegible] Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 30.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	[illegible]	100	Reading RR	80½
1,000	do	88½	300	do ...b60	80¾
18,000	Missouri St. 6s..s3	88	100	do	[illegible]
20,000	do ...b60	88½	2,500	do	[illegible]
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	85	[illegible]	do ...s60	[illegible]
2,000	Cal. St. 7s '70	82½	[illegible]	do ...b60	80½
11,000	do	82½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	40
3,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R.R. ...s60	120½
2,000	Indiana State 5s	85	100	do ...s60	120
1,000	H. Riv. R. 3d M.	60½	50	do ...s3	120
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90½	200	do ...s3	120
4,000	do	90½	150	do ...b30	120½
7,000	Ill. Fre'd Bds w.p.	84	75	do ...s3	120½
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bs	54¾	30	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	78
2,000	N. In. R.R. 2d M. Bs	77	650	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	58½
15	Bank of Commerce	107½	300	do ...s10	58½
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	112	300	do	58½
25	Continental Bank	110	300	do ...s30	58
10	St. Nicholas Bank	109	100	do	[illegible]
21	Park Bank	106	150	do	[illegible]
20	Grocers' Bank ...s3	110	100	do	[illegible]
15	Bank of New-York	135	200	do	[illegible]
14	Bank Com. ... Sc.	105	100	do	[illegible]
40	Nic. Transit Co.	5¾	200	do	[illegible]
100	do ...s60	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
100	do ...s3	5¾	50	do ...b60	58
100	Panama R. R. b60	95½	150	do	57½
5	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	124	50	do ...s10	57½
50	do ...b60	124	40	do	57½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	94	100	do ...s60	57
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	71	5	M. S. & N. I. pf. St.	85
100	Cumb. Coal Co. b60	16½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	40½
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	86	100	do	40½
750	do ...s60	85¾	300	do ...b10	40
510	do	85¾	800	do ...b30	40
100	do ...s10	85¾	300	do ...b3	40
200	do ...b3	85¾	400	do ...s3	40
500	do ...b60	86½	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR	100½
100	do	85¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	95½
100	do ...b10	85½	115	do	95½
400	Erie Railroad ...s60	35¾	11	do	96
100	do ...s30	35½	200	do ...b60	96½
70	do	35½	10	do	95½
50	do ...s10	35	100	Clev. & To. R. R.	66
100	do ...b10	35½	300	do	65½
100	do ...b10	35¾	200	do ...b10	65
100	do ...b16	35½	100	do ...b60	65
470	do	35½	100	do ...s60	64½
50	do ...b10	35½	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	95½
250	Harlem Railroad	11½	70	do	95½
300	do ...b60	11½	100	do ...b60	97
100	M. S. & N. I. s. G'd	56½	10	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	67
100	do	56			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	68	40	N. Y. Cent. R.	86½
2,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	67	100	do	86½
500	Erie Railroad ...s3	37½	100	M. So. & N. I. s. G. s60	56½
100	do ...s60	36½	16	M. So. & N. I. pr. S.	87
400	do ...s30	37½	10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	96½
200	do	37½	100	Cleve & Tol. R. ...s60	65½
500	do	37½	100	do	65½
100	do	37½	100	do	65½
250	do	37½	100	do ...b60	65
100	Harlem R. R.	11½	116	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	95½
100	M. So. & N. I. R. s3	58	500	Reading R. R. ...s10	81½
50	do	57½	200	do ...s3	81½
738	do ...s3	57½	200	do ...s60	81
500	do ...b60	58	200	do ...b60	81½
50	do ...b60	58	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b60	40½
200	do ...b30	58	200	do ...s3	40½
150	do	58			

MONDAY, June 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York the week past was chiefly distinguished by the heavy entries of Sugar and Coffee, and the large export of Bullion. The receipts of Sugar have been important for some weeks past, but are now drawing toward a moderate movement; being earlier by five or six weeks than last Summer. The annoyance, expense and wastage from the *protracted quarantine of West India vessels last year* have induced, in a considerable measure, the earlier receipts this season. The export of Bullion was made larger than it would have been, larger indeed than some of the bankers desired to make it, by the free supply from California, the ability of the Banks to spare it without inconvenience, and the dullness in the satisfactory employment of Money, as compared with the latest discount rates abroad. A partial reversal of this state of things is looked for in the course of a few weeks, as a decided turn to ease is anticipated from the London market—owing to the large accessions of Gold on the way from Australia and the United States, and the more favorable exchanges with the Continent—while here, some considerable degree of activity in money, without pressure however, is not improbable after the 1st of July. During the month upon which we are just entering the supply of Bullion outside the reserve which the Banks now show, will not be short of $6,500,000, from California and the reduction of the Sub-Treasury, to which at least $1,500,000 more may be added from the interior exchanges. These sums will supply, if need be, a further export demand of eight million dollars, or about half a million more than went from this port and Boston in May. A further importation of Spanish Doubloons from Europe is also looked for, to meet part of the requisition upon New-York from the West Indies.

Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the Import of Foreign Merchandize for the week past amounted to $4,340,889, against $4,022,275 the week ending May 31, last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,102,735, against $1,475,628 same week last season. The Export of Bullion, including $1,053,386 by the *Arago* for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, amounted to $2,714,001, against $1,268,149 the same week in 1856, and $2,189,567 the same week in 1855. The receipts from California by packet of May 5, were $1,656,072. The difference derived by the Banks from the disbursements over the receipts of the Sub-Treasury was $514,894, and $60,000 in Silver was received from Havana. These sums make $2,282,966, as against the above out-go to Europe and the West Indies, leaving an apparent deficit in the Bank reserve of $481,035, the total of which stood last Monday, $13,126,735.

The Imports into New-York, exclusive of Specie, from 1st of July last, to the 1st of May, by the monthly Custom-House summary were:

were	$187,106,000
Add four weeks in May	16,839,241
Total to date	$203,995,241
Against same time last year	176,417,439
Increase to date	$27,577,802

By the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods reëxported—

Amounted to	$69,106,000
Add four weeks in May	5,910,883
Total to date	$75,016,883
Against same time in 1856	70,664,834
Increase to date	$4,352,049

By the same tables the Export of Specie to the 1st inst., was made.

1st inst., was made	$33,115,000
Add four weeks in May	5,666,464
Total to date	$38,781,464
Against same time in 1856	18,726,987
Increase to date	$20,054,477
Increase as above in Produce	4,352,049
Increase of all exports	$24,406,526

Money rules easy at Bank at 7 ₩ cent., and strictly prime paper is comparatively scarce. The Discount Brokers pass first-rate indorsed signatures at 7½@8 ₩ cent.; fair names, 9@10 ₩ cent. The classification is now pretty strict. On demand, the Stock and Money Brokers get loans at 7 ₩ cent., and in some instances deposits are tendered to them at 6 ₩ cent. The terms for Foreign bills went up to 109½@⅝ for Wednesday's packet, an advance on the previous week of ¼ ₩ cent. The Stock Exchange was pretty active throughout the week, and closed the reverse of Saturday week, the tendency of prices being upward. The fluctuations, however, were frequent, and it was not until Friday that the *Bears* fairly lost the advantage on three or four of the leading speculatives. The business on Saturday was large, and the course of the transfers in New-York and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, and Cleveland and Toledo decidedly against the Street. The recent large and unwarranted depreciation has not been brought about and persevered in by the speculators against the market, without awakening the attention of real holders to the folly and [illegible] their Stocks to the Street, nor has it altogether failed, notwithstanding the [illegible] of the case for several successive [illegible] large outside purchases at the lowest rates. While this change has been quietly going on, and the amount of Stock at the convenience of the Brokers daily lessening at nearly every transfer desk, the *Bulls* in the Stock Board have gradually increased in number, and a more equal contest with the long ascendant opposite party, is evidently preparing for at least the [illegible] of the Summer months. The scarcity of some of the Stocks, and the abundance of Money subject to be loaned on them, are elements against the combined [illegible] and ability (some cent gains) evinced on the other. The general market closed strong on Saturday afternoon. Early in the day, Southern Michigan fell off to 57 @57½ ₩ cent. on some rumor that the new administration were not pulling together harmoniously, but recovered in the afternoon, and was in demand at 58@58¼ ₩ cent. We have reason to hope that all foundation for the rumor referred to will soon be, if it is not already, removed. The most notable fluctuations in the speculative dealings of the week were as follows:

New-York and Erie	34@35½@35@36½@37½
New-York Central	86¾@86@85½ a 86 @86¾
Southern Michigan	61@60@56½@57@58¼
Reading	79¾@78½@80½@81¼@81½
Toledo	[illegible]
Pittsburg	44@44½ a 40 @40@40½
Illinois Central	126¼@120¼@120½@120@120½

In State Stocks there was more business than the previous week, and Missouris and Virginias were ½@1 ₩ cent. higher. Railway Bonds, the issue of the prominent lines, were steady, without any speculative movement in any description. Illinois Centrals range about par.

We are indebted to the officers of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Department for abstracts of the business at New-York in the month of May, which we copy as follows:

Statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month ending

May 1, 1857, By balance		$10,104,779 99
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,087,543 99	
On account of Pat. Fees	4,654 25	
On account of P. O. De'pt	240,873 10	
On account of Transfers	100,000 00	
On account of Miscella'us	4,407 33	$2,387,483 67
		$12,492,263 56
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$8,553,389 90	
Post-Office Drafts	283,946 67	$5,830,266 57
May 30, 1857, balance		$6,661,997 19
By balance Cr. Disb. Acc.	$1,986,734 06	
By Rec. during month	1,754,313 28	$3,741,037 33
To payments		1,799,210 43
Balance		$1,941,836 90
By balance, Cr. Interest Accounts		$31,965 44
To payments		2,765 00
Balance		$29,190 44
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1857		$2,087,543 99
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1856		3,527,878 08
Decrease in May, 1857		$1,440,334 09
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,469,670 [illegible]
By Coin received during the month	$142,018 [illegible]	
By Fine Bars received during the month	1,700,[illegible] 04	1,842,515 94
		$3,332,185 80
To Payments in Coin	$131,597 00	
To Payments in Fine bars	1,475,815 98	$1,607,412 98
Balance		$1,725,772 98
By Coin in hand, in Ass't Treas. Office	$10,634,014 53	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	1,223,984 38	$11,857,998 91
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	$561,788 60	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	643,683 31	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	37,899 99	11,833,371 90
Total		$13,041,370 81

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the Month ending May 30, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$17,600 00	
Foreign Bullion	14,400 00	
United States Bullion, (including Cal. Br. Mint Bars	$1,868,000 00	$1,900,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$50,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	27,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold.)	13,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins,)	5,000 00	$95,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$1,900,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	95,000 00	1,995,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$1,674,131 91
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for Coinage		$39,379 80

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year.

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	5,621	$294,200	4,300	$274,911
Flour, bbls	35,636	211,031	10,916	78,888
Corn Meal, bbls	1,257	4,351	1,574	9,873
Wheat, bushels	91,812	163,078	—	—
Corn, bushels	73,520	46,501	31,306	30,451
Oats,* bushels	—	—	—	5,390
Pork, bbls & tcs	548	9,396	1,482	28,895
Beef, bbls. & tcs	409	6,102	1,311	37,163
Bacon,* lbs	—	—	9,506	2,469
Hams,* lbs	—	—	17,005	2,014
Lard,* lbs	—	—	69,672	9,893
Butter,* lbs	—	—	18,209	2,772
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	8,100	1,283
Total Produce		$724,554		$497,620
Miscellaneous		751,074		605,115
Total for the week		$1,475,628		$1,102,735

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 13½	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	98	80 acres	98
120 acres	88	120 acres	91
160 acres	93	160 acres	96

Market dull.

Officials Speculating for a Fall.

From the United States Economist, May 30.

M. PROUDHON, in his manual of Bourse speculations, remarks as follows:

A minister whose personal fortune consists of $50,000 in the public funds, knows, from a certain source, that there exists between the Government of which he forms a part, and a foreign power, such a diplomatic difficulty as must inevitably lead to a declaration of war; he protects his own fortune by selling his own stock at 98, knowing that in a few weeks it must inevitably fall to 85. Such an act on the part of a minister is a rascality—a desertion. But he does more—not content to save his own capital by a felonious act, he operates for a fall, through the intermediate cover of a broker, and realizes in fifteen days many millions. This is a theft committed in the dark—a burglary with premeditation and design. But the secrecy of the broker is assured to him, and then, as said GILBER, "he is powerful; the law is ignorant of his crime." The speculating world admits, tolerates, excuses, or pardons such acts. It is not called treason; *it is called euphoniously "speculation."*

This is not a fancy sketch, or peculiar to Paris; it is a portion of the "perquisites," according to usage, of the officers of corporations. Thus a company may have some thousand shares of its own stock on hand, to issue which is of doubtful legality; nevertheless, the company being pressed for funds decide to borrow on it. *The treasurer, knowing that the lender of the money will sell the stock pledged to him, first sells his own stock through a broker, partner or otherwise, and then "operates for a fall."* Meantime, the company's transaction leaks out, panic spreads, the stock falls heavily, a pack of hungry bears fall upon the stock, *and the officer makes a large sum in the fall.* Is that "treason" or "speculation?" Suppose such a circumstance had occurred in Erie stock at the time a statement of a very favorable character had been put out by the company, showing that the earnings were eight per cent. on the stock selling at sixty-three, and that that statement and price had attracted the attention of merchants who believe in New York business and the importance of roads running into New-York, that they should, in consequence, suppose the securities a legitimate article of commerce, and give orders, through a broker, to buy 5,000 shares, worth at 60, $300,000; that the operations of the "bear" party, composed of men who did not own a dollar of the stock, but who sold it "short," *borrowed it and threw it upon the market*, calumniated it, pointed to the Company's sales of stock, alleged large sales *by the stock-house connected with the Company*, frightened buyers and forced down prices, compelling the firm in question to put up funds as the stock fell, until it got down to 40, involving a loss of $75,000, less the dividend of 10 per cent. in stock paid by the company, and worth $25,000 cash; that when these large sums had been paid up, and the stock continued to fall to 35, involving a further loss of $25,000, which the firm could not meet, the broker, in consequence, stopped, alleging at the board that he had done business for one of the "first houses in New-York, who had left him in the lurch," and when the name was demanded, responded BEALE, MELLON and DEWITT; that the 5,000 shares then thrown over sent rates as low as 28, at which they were bought by those "bears," to meet their own contracts, made at perhaps 60—we say, suppose all this, is this "treason" or "speculation?"

The Erie stock may be well worth the price the firm [illegible]

[illegible] paid for it, but the operation was ruined by the facilities [illegible] produced by these sales, a hazard to which no other business is exposed. [illegible]

[illegible] by which, at certain periods, persons are pre-[illegible]

[illegible] Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 30.

The anthracite coal trade the past week was quite light. The break in the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal has limited operations very materially by way of the Lehigh Navigation, and the destruction of a bridge on the New-Jersey Railroad, still interrupts trade by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which reports only 2,654 tons for the week ending on Saturday last, and the Lehigh Navigation, for the week ending the same time, only 12,[illegible] tons. The reported tonnage from the Schuylkill also continues light, the result of a wasteful [illegible] and a very full supply of coal on the wharves. This condition of things, we understand, is not likely to improve much for two or three weeks yet, if so soon. The Schuylkill Canal shipped, for the week ending on Thursday, 22,563 tons, and for the season, 344,[illegible] tons, against 349,[illegible] tons to the same time last year. The Reading Railroad brought from the same region, for the week, 42,623 tons, and for the year, 789,974 tons, against 794,[illegible] tons to corresponding time in 1856. The decline of shipments from the Schuylkill region is about 60,000 tons.

JAMES R. SMITH, Esq., for several years President of the Southwark Bank, died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. SMITH applied himself closely to the business of his bank, and by his tact and shrewdness made it one of the most productive in the State.

Cincinnati Stocks and Money.

From Hennesy & Holmes' Circular.

During the past week, although money has been easier, there has been fewer transactions in stocks than in the previous week. For Ohio and Mississippi shares the demand has increased, and we may look for a decided advance in this stock. The number of passengers over this road is every day becoming more numerous, and the predictions of its most sanguine friends, as to its full and complete success, is now, we think, in a fair way of being realized. We notice sales of Little Miami shares at 95. Other leading stocks have varied but little from last week's rates. Covington and Lexington second mortgage bonds have been sold as low as 65; but this we look upon as a temporary decline, caused by the hurried nature of the sale. They are ranked among our best securities, and ought to command a much higher figure. Exchange on New-York continues firm, at ¾ to 1 ₩ cent, and on New-Orleans ¼ discount to ¼ premium.

The sales of Stocks for the week ending May 30, 1857, were: $6,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company 7 ₩ cent. 2d mortgage Bonds, 65; $3,000 Little Miami Railroad Company 6 ₩ cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, 80; $5,000 City of Cincinnati 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 83; $1,000 Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company 7 ₩ cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, 55; $2,000 Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company 7 ₩ cent. Dividend Bonds, June coupon off, 1860, 88; $2,000 *Covington and Lexington Railroad Company 6 ₩ cent.* Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington, 60; $1,000 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad 7 ₩ cent. *2d mortgage Bonds, 60; $1,000 Cincinnati and White-*water Canal Bonds, including 11 years' interest, 19; $769 56 Little Miami Railroad Company Dividend Scrip, 69; 250 shares Ohio and Miss. 11½; 100 shares Ohio and Miss. 11¾; 200 shares Ohio and Miss. 60 *days, 12¾; 150 shares Marietta and Cincinnati, 18¾* and interest; 144 shares Covington and Lexington, 18; 79 shares Little Miami, 95; 67 shares Columbus and Xenia, 98½; 50 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 61½; 10 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 68; 100 shares Junction, (Ind.,) 8 and interest; 25 shares Eaton and Hamilton, 18; 40 shares Indianapolis and Cincinnati, 68; 20 shares Cincinnati Insurance Company, 90; 10 shares Farmers' Bank, Kentucky, 120.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

Pennsylvania fives 83; Reading Railroad, 40¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Mrs. J. E. Chadwick and 2 children, Miss Bradley, Miss Dunham, J. Dunham and lady, Capt. G. L. Easton and lady, Rev. J. Campbell, Lieut. A. J. Worley, U. S. N., L. Tomayo, W. E. Hackstone, S. B. Mack, E. J. Smith, J. H. Brinton, G. Goldsmith, and 24 in the steerage.

In ship Realm, from New-Orleans—C. H. Collin, Samuel Sloane, G. W. Barnard, H. A. Barnard, H. L. Leonard, A. Gonville, Miss Jane Livingston, Miss Frances Livingston.

In ship Sheridan, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. Judeu, Miss J. F. Judeu, Miss M. J. Duncan, Mrs. W. C. Duncan, 3 children and servant, and 2 in the steerage.

In ship Queen of the Pacific, from St. Thomas—T. Pratt, lady and 7 children, Mrs. Scofield.

In ship Pacific, from New-Orleans—Wm. P. Wilson, and 11 in the steerage.

In ship St. Charles, from New-Orleans—Hugh Peters.

In bark Velocity, from St. Jago, Cuba—Joshua Bartle, Saml. Bartle, Wm. Hodges, John Herbert, all of Philadelphia; Andrew Duany, Miss Isabel Duany, Fernando Martinez, all of Cuba.

In bark Fanny Holmes, from Mobile—John Seymour, Miss C. Taylor, Wm. C. Donovan, John Thaxter.

In brig Lark, from Falmouth, Jam.—Rev. Wm. Card and lady, Rev. James Allen, Alex. De Souza, Master Henry De Souza, Mr. and Miss Kennedy, Mr. Steel, Mr. Evelyn.

In schr. Frank, from Ancostero—S. Herschell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 31	Sun sets	7 24	Moon sets	1 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 50	Gov. Island	2 25	Hell Gate	5 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Brutus, Snow, East Indies, W. A. Sale & Co.; Flying Dutchman, Hubbard, San Francisco, Geo. Daniels; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Herculean, Wenke, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt; Geo. Raynes, Bachelder, South America and a mkt., J. O. Baker & Co.; Advance, Barstow, Rio, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks Saranac, Sisley, Newport, master; Union, Kendrick, Elizabethport, A. C. Rossire & Co.; P. Partridge, Broughton, Baltimore, James Demarest; Sirl, Cann, Boston, Samuel Goodwin; M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Gerhard, (Old.,) Knebel, Rotterdam, Stanton & Ruger; Virginia, Ward, Turks Island, Smith & Lough; Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Scones Graves & Co.; Helicon, Call, St. George, N. B., C. Edwards.

Brigs Alamo, Parsons, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Wappoo, Coombs, Turks Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Porto Rico, Call, Portsmouth, master; Noble, Spear, Cape Town, E. Boynton; Mary Coe, Avery, Rotterdam, Laytin & Hurlbut; J. P. Elliott, Crockett, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Volant, (Br.,) Ackland, St. Johns, N. F., G. F. Bulley; Cygnet, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., master; Kossuth, Simpson, Baltimore, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners J. K. Stambach, Risley, Old Point, J. F. Johnson; C. R. Prindle, Loring, Boston, A. Howes; J. C. Dobbin, Rue, Washington, R. M. Blackwell; River Queen, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny; Lady Adams, Davis, Providence, J. B. Edwards; J. W. Maitland, Speed, Georgetown, Merrill & Abbott; J. P. Glover, Loud, Gambia, Figaniere, Reis & Co.; Odessa, (Br.) Griffin, Charlottetown, P. E. I., A. Leary; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., McAuliff & Wheelock; Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; E. Webb, Cottle, Apalachicola, E. Post; Adele, Griffin, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; L. A. Edwards, Shackleford, Beaufort, Dollner & Potter; Chas. T. Strong, Lincum, Georgetown, D. C., Merrill & Abbott; Raphel Jane, Kennon, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Anita, Marshall, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; Golden West, Dixon, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Globe, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Sloop Emily Jane, Mills, Providence, L. Kenny.

Propellers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, ——; H. B. Beach, Saunders, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Wednesday, passed ship Mic Mac, from Glasgow, going into Charleston; same day, Rattlesnake light ship, reported on her station. Thursday, at 10 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamer 40 miles N. of Hatteras. Friday, at 4 P. M., passed U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, 20 miles S. S. E. of Absecum, stg. W.

Ship Queen of the Pacific, (of Boston,) Courter, St. Thomas May 18, with old metal to J. Ridgway. The bark California, old, same day; also, ship Charles, for do., and whaling schr. R. A. Cook, (of Provincetown,) with 70 bbls. oil, on a cruise. The Q. of the P. came here under jury masts, in consequence of damage received on the outward passage.

Ship Sheridan, Russell and the Balize May 15, with mdse. to T. Stanton.

Ship Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans, and 17 ds. from N. E. Pass, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson and Sons.

Ship R. D. Metcalf, (of Damariscotta,) Stetson, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 26 passengers to master. Lat. 42 15, lon. 52, saw two icebergs.

Ship Samaritan, (of Bath,) Small, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 26 passengers to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Jane Parker, (of Bath,) Bucknam, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has had light winds most of the passage.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans 10 ds., with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. May 25, lat. 30 53, lon. 79 52, was passed ship Realm, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Bark Ocean Bride, (of Boston,) Burgess, Cardiff April 21, with railroad iron to master. No date or lat., lon. 39, lost jibboom and 2 jibs.

Bark William, (Fr.) Griset, Cette 45 ds., and Gibraltar April 22, with brandy, &c., to master.

Bark Delegate, Mallory, Oporto April 18, and St. Thomas May 18, in ballast to B. F. Small.

Bark Linda Stewart, (of Baltimore,) Sterling, Buenos Ayres April 4, and Point Indio 8th, with hides, wool, &c., to master.

Bark Medora, (of Boston,) Ford, Cardenas May 17, with sugar and molasses to Morra & Navarro.

Bark Mercy Ellen, Mahlman, Montevideo 59 ds., with hides, &c., to Francis Spies. May 27, lat. 34 30, lon. 70 40, saw a schr. stg. E., showing a white signal with red border, and letters F. D. P. in it.

Bark Lexington, Thatcher, New-Orleans 7th inst., with mdse. to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Bark Fanny Holmes, Smith, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Post, Smith, & Co.

[illegible] Wilson, W. C. A., [illegible] with palm oil, &c., to J. A. [illegible]

[illegible] Mobile May 16, with cotton to [illegible]

[illegible] New-Orleans [illegible]

Brig Franklin, (Br.) Douglas, Turks Island, [illegible]

Brig [illegible], (of Georgetown, [illegible]) Pedro, Mayaguez, P. R., May 8, with sugar to master.

Brig Lark, (Br.) Pinkham, Falmouth, Jam., [illegible], with [illegible], &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Brig E. E. Clark, (of Lubec,) Fulsom, Jeremie May 16, with logwood to [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Liverpool, (Br.,) Albury, [illegible] May 16, with pineapples and pumpkins to Miller & [illegible]

Schr. Galvanic, (Br.,) [illegible], Abaco, May 22, with pineapples and turtle to J. Russe.

Schr. Maria, Lindsey, Matanzas, May 8, with sugar, &c., to Corning, Banks & Co.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Baxter, 2 ds., with mdse. to [illegible]

Schr. Frederick, Hall, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Perine, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. W. & [illegible], Smith, Fall River for Providence.

[illegible]

Propeller Decatur, Gear, Norwich.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, [illegible]

Arrived....SUNDAY, May 31.

Steamship [illegible] from New-York for [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Lady Russell, (Br.) [illegible], 25 ds., [illegible] lat. with 3[illegible] passengers to [illegible]; in lat. [illegible] Quebec—anchored at Quarantine. [illegible]

Ship Mary Bradford, (of Warren, R. I.) [illegible] London, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to [illegible] burn & Co.

Ship Realm, Burgess, New-Orleans 12 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Ship Navigator, (Norw.) Berthelsen, Antwerp 32 ds., with mdse. and 190 passengers to order.

Ship Odessa, (of Damariscotta,) Emmons, Liverpool April 19, with mdse. and 91 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase. In lat. 43 18 saw ice.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 480 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Ship Ironsides, Curtis, Liverpool May [illegible], with mdse. and 258 passengers to Nesmith & Sons. In lat. 42 30, lon. 46 15, saw an iceberg.

Ship Augusta, (Brem.) Kruse, Bremen [illegible], with mdse. and 227 passengers to [illegible]. [illegible] lon. 48 01, saw an iceberg.

Bark Magistrate, (Br.) Wheeler, Liverpool [illegible], with salt to Boorman, Johnston & Co. Lat. 45 15, lon. 48 08, saw several icebergs.

Bark Algonquin, Locaw, Calcutta 119 ds., with linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Co. 26th inst., no lat., passed brig Hampden, bd. S.

Bark Velocity, White, St. Jago, Cuba, May 18, with sugar and copper ore to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark F. B. Bertram, Gray, Havana May 18, with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.,) Jansen, [illegible], P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moller & Sands.

Brig Erie, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Gould, Crab Island, P. R., 10th inst., with sugar, &c., to [illegible]. Left no Am. vessels. [illegible] lat. 33, lon. 73 [illegible], spoke brig W. J. Watson, from Spanish Main for New-York. [illegible] lat. 36 37, lon. 63, in a squall from S. W., [illegible] beam ends, and lost 31 hhds. of molasses from the deck.

Brig Hurricane Bird, (of Baltimore,) Dukel, Rio Janeiro April 24, with coffee to master.

Brig San Jose, (Span.) Gale, Havana [illegible], with sugar, bound to Genoa—put into this port, having experienced heavy weather, and sprung aleak.

Brig Vernon, (of Bangor,) Collins, Turks Island May 21, with salt to T. H. Sanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.) Crowell, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. G. S. Adams, (of Westport,) Gibbs, Matanzas May 21, with sugar to master.

Schr. Zervalis, Grumley, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. W. Mitchell.

Schr. Tryphenia, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, St. Barts May 20, with fruit to E. Osgoodin & Co.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to W. W. Lewis.

Schr. Rose, (of Norfolk,) Carver, Laguna Roads, with logwood to master. [illegible] ship Hampton [illegible] Myrtle, fm. Mobile for New-York. [illegible]

Schr. Frank, Watts, Angostura, May 12, with hides, &c., to Booth & Kunhardt. 11th, in the River, spoke schr. Sullivan, hence, bound in.

Schr. J. Gove, Metcalf, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Crocker, Phila. for New-London.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketcham, Philadelphia.

Schr. L. T. Barnard, Stites, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wm. B. Anderson, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. Pembell, Crowell, Dennis.

Schr. Mon. Hodges, Fort Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Kidder & Co., Fletcher, Rockland, for Boston.

Propeller Delaware, Cope, Philadelphia 30 hours, with mdse. to T. Perkins.

Propeller Petrel, Avery, Providence.

Propeller Potomac, Coleman, New-Bedford.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

WIND—During the day, S.

Below.

Ship Weser, (Ham.,) Fischer, Hamburg and Cuxhaven April 8, with mdse. and passengers to Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Lucerne, from Coast of Africa, to J. A. Machado. Also, 1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

Memoranda.

(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

SQUAN BEACH, May 29—The brig Ridgeof, from Boston bound to the Capes of Virginia, came on shore this morning, 7 miles south of Squan. She has no cargo; the hull is a total loss; materials saved; she is 18 years old, and the captain says she is not insured.

GALVESTON, May 22.—On the 19th inst. the brig North Axworthy, of and from New-York, was ashore, while in charge of a pilot, on the east end of Pelican Island. The condition of the vessel was such that she was in danger in the quicksands of breaking, and sustaining great damage to lighten her whole cargo. A lighter was employed and went down to her and loaded with cargo. At high water she was hove off.

Mr. Pollock, Custom-House officer, arrived this (Sunday) evening from the bark Seneca, previously reported ashore south of Coney Island, and reports her being perfectly tight. The wrecking schr. Norman and sloop George Washington are loaded. The ship Reindeer is alongside, loading the balance. It is expected the bark will be got off this evening's tide.

The Hamburg steamship Hammonia has been floated off the Balance Dock and towed to her berth, Pier No. 21, North River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. ships Samuel Fales, Young, Calcutta; Francesca, Driver, New-Orleans; Barks Windward, Wyllie, New-Orleans; Robert, Carter, do.; Waverly, Curtis, do. Brigs Morning Light, Huff, New-Orleans; Chatham, [illegible], Cienfuegos; Schrs. David Babson, Wicks, Barracoa; John W. Miner, Berry, Cienfuegos. Below—Bark San Jacinto, from Galveston, and brig Mecosta, from Wilmington.

Disasters.

Capt. Carver, of schr. Rose, from Laguna, reports: The bark Georges, of New-York, Capt. Lindsey, from Vera Cruz for Laguna, in ballast, struck on the bar, on the 4th of May, in a heavy norther, and foundered; captain and crew saved; had no pilot on board. The Hamburg ship Hampton, Arison, from St. Johns, N. F., in ballast, for Laguna, to load for Hamburg, went ashore in a norther, April 26, 25 miles E. of Laguna, near Port Royal. Capt. and crew saved, and arrived at this port in the above schr., (Rose.) The ship became a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

April 25, no lat. or lon., was seen ship Judah Touro, Moses, from Cardiff for New-York.

April 23, lat. 34 14, lon. 19 25, exchanged signals with bark Florence, stg. W.

April 26, lat. 34 12, lon. 13 18, Spanish bark Amelia, from Marseilles for Havana.

April 30, lat. 44, lon. 25, exchanged signals with Br. —— Asia, bound E.

May 15, lat. 42, lon. 50, ship Plutarch, hd. E.

May 21, lat. 31 29, lon. 79 20, ship Cohota, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. Same time, bark Julia Cobb, from Cardenas for Cork.

May 25, lat. 31 23, lon. 79 06, exchanged signals with ship Arkwright, (of Portsmouth,) stg. N. E.

May 26, lat. 34 2[illegible], lon. 74, bark Atalanta, 5 ds. from Charleston for Amsterdam.

May 26, lat. 38 52, lon. 73 48, was passed brig Allston, (of Bangor,) stg. N. E.

May 28, lat. 38, lon. 72 38, whaling schr. Emperium, of Provincetown.

No date, lat. 30 25, lon. 69 20, schr. Mary E. Kimps, fm. Boston for Port-au-Prince—had been 13 ds. S. of Bermuda.

Foreign Ports.

At Carthagena, May 12, schr. Henry Russell, Green, from Savanilla for Aspinwall. Also, the British fleet, as follows: Orion, 91 guns, (screw,) Capt. Erskine; Cossack, 21 guns, do. Cochrane, from Greytown for England in a few days; Midas, 78 guns, (flag ship,) Admiral Sir H. Stewart, Capt. H. Stewart; Intrepid, 6 guns, Com. Wood, from Greytown, for England in 2 or 3 days; Basilisk, 6 guns, (paddle steamer,) Com. Phayre, from Jamaica for Colon 11th. The brig Thos. Tilestan, Merrill sailed 6th March for Savanilla, to load for New-York.

At St. Thomas May 13, ship Arrum, of New-York, unc.; brig Australia, from Rio Grande, dg.; Venus, for Turks Island, soon, and others.

At Montevideo, April 16, barks Wagram, Seem, for Cuba; Palmetto, from Boston, dg.; brigs Daniel Webster, of Boston, Atkins, for Rio Janeiro, repg.; Vulture, Burnett, for Hampton Roads next day.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 14, bark Mayflower, Dunce, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; brig Mary Thompson, Grant, for Baltimore in 3 ds.; schrs. L. Rich, Nickerson, for do., do.; Hetty Ann, for Philadelphia in 3 ds., and others.

At Wydah, W. C. A., April 1, bark Isla de Cuba, Smith, for New-York, ldg.

At Jeremie, May 15, brigs Two Boys, Cooper, for New-York in 30 ds.; Concordia, (Dan.,) Hiyke, for Falmouth in 30 ds.; schr. E. & H. Gould, Smith, for Boston in 20 ds.

At St. John, P. R., May 17, brig James Crosby, Clifford, for Baltimore, to sail in 3 ds.; Lucy W. Alexander, Alexander, for Baltimore, ldg.

At St. Barts, May 21, schr. Sarah Mills, for New-York 29th; Ellis, Barnes, for Boston June 5.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old, sound in every respect, and has trotted a mile in 2.40; good under saddle or in harness. The owner has no use for him. A written guaranty of his qualities will be given. Address BARB, Broadway Post-Office.